

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

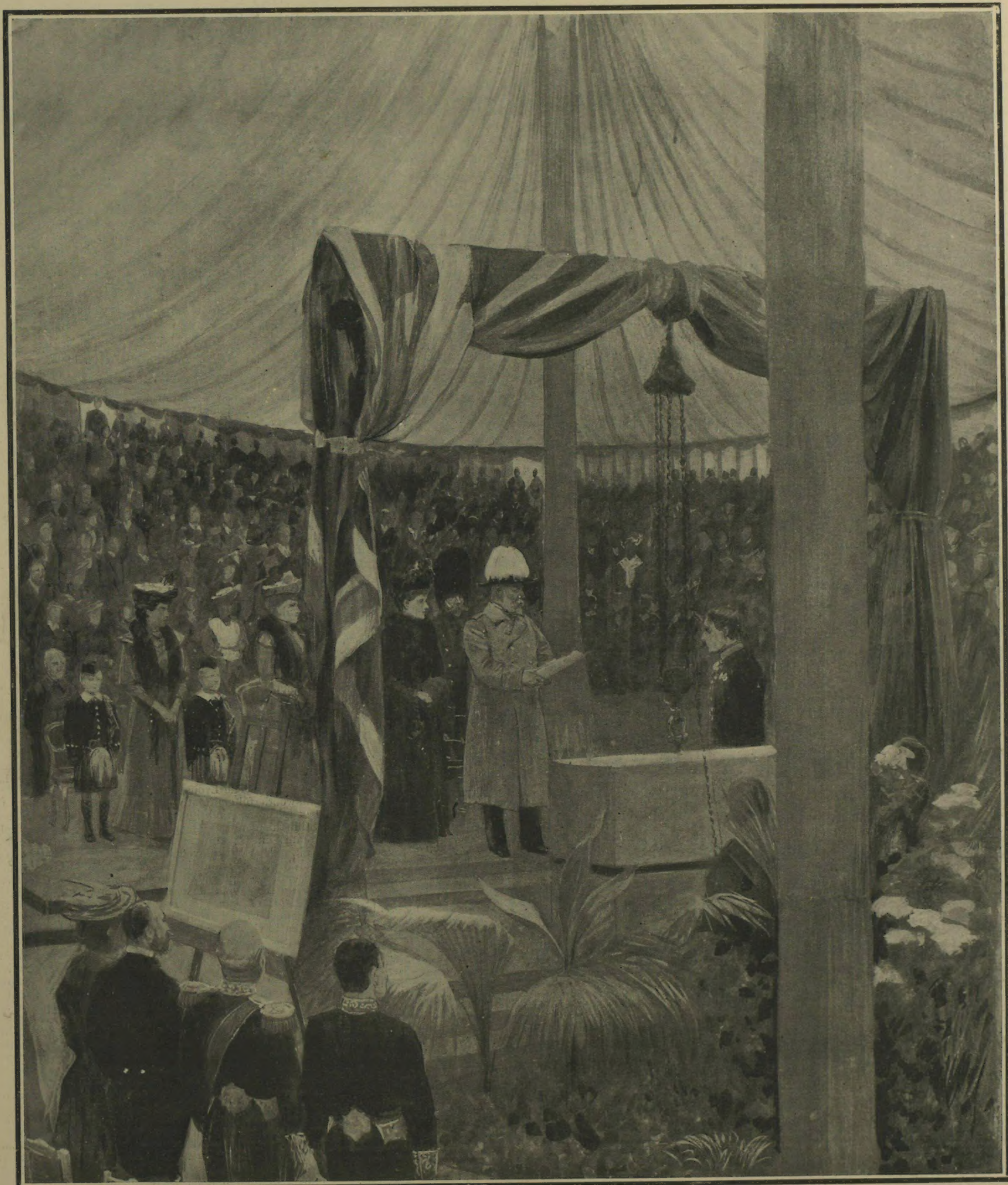
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WITH NELSON AND KINGSWAY  
SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.

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Princess Victoria and Princes Edward  
and George of Wales.

Queen. Prince of Wales. King.

Lord Stanley.

ROYALTY AND THE ROYAL MAIL.—THE KING LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF KING EDWARD'S BUILDINGS OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE:  
HIS MAJESTY REPLYING TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESIER.

*The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, laid the foundation-stone of the new General Post Office building, which is to be erected on the site of Christ's Hospital, on October 16. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, and Princes Edward and George of Wales also attended the ceremony.*



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I wonder what real detectives are like. It may be that my life has been abnormally placid, but I have never wanted a detective. Neither (I anticipate your thunderbolt of repartee) neither has a detective ever wanted me. If he did, that is, it was a private yearning, an ungovernable individual affection, distinct from his business, and he let concealment feed on his damask cheek. And apart from these two positions, that of the patron and that of the material or subject-matter (I mean the burglar), it is hard to get into spiritual relations with detectives. Other important people are much more accessible. Anybody can see an editor, so long as he comes with a list of the urgent reforms that ought to be effected in some other country. It seems to be an axiom of our admirable and mysterious trade that if you want to make things better in Norway you begin an agitation in Vienna, and if you are dissatisfied with the management of Portugal you ask the inhabitants of Glasgow how long they are going to submit. Again, anyone can see statesmen—when there are any statesmen to see. As for crowned heads and great Dukes and the Pope and people of that sort, we know from a hundred kindly journalistic anecdotes that they are to be seen by any small child who has a broken toy or a wounded kitten. So that you or I have only to procure a hurt kitten (I do not countenance hurting the kitten on purpose), a hurt kitten and a damaged doll and present ourselves with one in each hand at the gates of the Vatican or the steps of the White House at Washington, to be immediately ushered into the presence by bowing flunkies and reverently saluting guards. You can even know servants, by far the most remote, awful, and exclusive class in our community. I once knew a wild fellow who knew a butler. He saw the other side of that splendid moon; "silver lights and darks undreamed of," as Browning says. But you cannot very well know a detective, except by all the trouble of committing a crime; and when you have got as low as that you may as well go the whole hog and be a detective yourself: then you will know him intimately. The only detective I ever saw gave evidence in a court where I was a jurymen, and he was a hearty, happy, silly sort of man. He had blank blue eyes and light, horsey clothes, and he seemed, by his own account, to be on terms of boisterous affection with the whole criminal class, as all his reported conversations with his victims began, "Well, Jim," and "Now then, Joe." Was he the typical detective of real life, I wonder? He was certainly very different from the typical detective of fiction, which some think a safe guide. But, of course, it is not difficult to see why the detective is harder to know than these other persons of importance: of course it is his business to be hard to know. Editors do not wish to deny that they are editors—except (as I am informed) when poets are hovering round. Statesmen do not wish to convey that they are not statesmen; the impression, if conveyed, is conveyed with a beautiful unconsciousness. But to be a detective is not to look a detective: and if our force is really efficient (which, I admit, is enormously improbable) there must be quite a number of people in private and public stations whom we see and hear of every day who are really policemen because they seem so very unlike it. Perhaps you are a policeman. Perhaps I am. For my part, I have always had my doubts of Mr. Hall Caine.

But while my acquaintance with real detectives is disgracefully slight, my acquaintance with the detectives of popular fiction is full and accurate. At least, it would be if I could remember all the cartloads of sixpenny stories I have read. There is no kind of book so easy to read again, except the great classic. We read a Dickens story six times because we know it already; these things are a mystery. But if we can read a popular detective tale six times it is only because we can forget it six times. A stupid sixpenny story (no half-hearted or dubious stupidity, but a full, strong, rich, human stupidity), a stupid sixpenny story, I say, is thus of the nature of an immortal, inexhaustible possession. Its conclusion is so entirely fatuous and unreasonable that, however often we have heard it, it always comes abruptly, like an explosion, like a gun going off by accident. The thing is so carelessly written that it is not even consistent with itself: there is no unity to recall. The reader cannot be expected to remember the book when the author cannot remember the last chapter. We cannot guess the end when the writer does not seem to know it. Such a story slips easily on and off the mind; it has no projecting sticks or straws of intelligence to catch anywhere on the memory. Hence, as I say, it becomes a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. It gains an everlasting youth. It becomes something like the bottomless purse of Fortunatus or the jug that could never be emptied which belonged (I think) to Baucis and Philemon. Pack it in your trunk when you travel across the desert. Strap it in your knapsack when you climb Mount

Everest, this precious, this supernaturally stupid work. Would that the sun in its splendour could be thus forgotten, and the mountains that meet the morning, and the very weeds at our feet, that so we might see them anew; that we might leap back from the weeds as from live green fingers, that we might stare at the sun as a strange and gigantic star!

It is beautiful and comforting to think what a vast army of amazingly brilliant detectives I have forgotten all about. For a moment they filled the mind; they proved that it was not the captain, they took out all the stair-ropes, they showed who ate the last sardine, they confronted the bishop (or him whom we must call the bishop), they examined the button-hook (*we had better call it a button-hook*), they found the secret of the revolving conservatory, they found the box of matches (of matches!), they did all these sumptuous and bewildering things—and I cannot remember one of their names, nor the names of their books, nor the names of their authors. Is this some ethereal, evanescent quality in detection as such? Or is it, perhaps, easier to remember a real detective when he has taken you up once or twice? Perhaps this psychological truth of ours may offer some sort of explanation of the phenomenon of the old offender, the man who is always being put in the dock for the same crime. Perhaps crimes fade from the mind, like criminal novels. Perhaps the hoary and hardened footpad when brought into court is firmly under the impression that he is a First Offender. Or perhaps the mind acts as it does in the case of the detective incidents in fiction. I have often read the same melodramatic story time after time, and always remembered at the same point that I had read it before. Perhaps it is the same with the coarser and more material embodiments of crime. Perhaps an old convict will feel quite shy and boyish when about to cut up a banker with an axe. But just as he is cutting off the banker's left leg, he will stop suddenly, the axe poised in the air, his finger to his forehead, his eyes brilliant with a new-born thought. He will experience that strange and sudden conviction of having done the thing before which so much perplexes our psychologists. He will slowly realise that the day before, at that very same hour, he was also cutting off the left leg of a banker. It may be that every time a man is convicted of a crime it comes as a poetic surprise to him: the jury is engaged, so to speak, in telling him a refreshing romance. It may be so, I say. On the other hand, I confess, it may not.

When I began this article I intended to write with a most earnest and urgent moral purpose. But I seem somehow to have lost the thread of it. It was going to be all about the true spirit in which to approach criminal mysteries, and how much we had been misled in the matter by the popular atmosphere of criminal fiction. I was going to point out the following marble and colossal truths. That everybody's mind in dealing with a fact, like the Merstham fact, for instance, is probably really influenced, mad as it may seem, by contemporary detective fiction. That this is so, because in every age men are *always* more influenced by romance than by reality. That this is so because real details are so varied and broken, while a widely distributed book is the same for everybody. The Balham Tragedy (or what not) has happened to somebody; but we may say that the tragedy of "The Study in Scarlet" has happened to everybody. It has happened to everybody as an idea; and ideas are the things that are practical.

Nor is the next truth less important. It is this: that the peculiar evil of the impression produced by detective stories lies in this: That detective stories, being fictitious, are much more purely rational than detective events in actual life. Sherlock Holmes could only exist in fiction; he is too logical for real life. In real life he would have *guessed* half his facts a long time before he had deduced them. Instead of deducing from the weak t's and the Greek e's of the letter of the Reigate Squires that their story was inconsistent, he would simply have seen from their faces that they were a couple of scamps. Instead of discovering that Straker, the horse-trainer, was a bad man, by cross-examining milliners in London and asking questions about lame sheep, he would probably have learnt the fact from Mrs. Straker. In one of the Sherlock Holmes stories, I forget which, the detective expresses his scorn of the mental operation known as "guessing," and says that it "destroys the logical faculty." It may destroy the logical faculty, but it makes the practical world. It cannot be too constantly or too emphatically stated that the whole of practical human life, the whole of business, in its most sharp and severe sense, is run on spiritual atmospheres and nameless, impalpable emotions. Practical men *always* act on imagination: they have no time to act on worldly wisdom. When a man receives a clerk who comes for employment, what does he do? Does he measure his skull? Does he look up his heredity? No; he guesses.

## HENRY IRVING: THE ACTOR.

BY AUSTIN BRERETON.

It is not easy, writing within a few hours of the death of the great actor, to form a correct judgment as to the exact place that will ultimately be accorded to him by the historians of the stage. That it will be an exalted one there is no doubt. For Henry Irving is the most commanding figure in the theatrical world since the days of David Garrick. There is certain to be, in our time at least, some discussion as to his precise merits as an actor—indeed, his body was hardly cold ere one writer praised the man at the expense of the player—for his acting possessed just those qualities which provoke criticism. But, when the mists have cleared away, when the spell which his personality still casts about him is no longer over us, the verdict will be that he was as great an actor as his own character was fine and noble. No other actor has ever triumphed over greater difficulties, no other actor has played such a variety of parts with equal success; and the history of the stage does not contain any parallel to his long and brilliant period of management at the Lyceum Theatre. It is a long cry from Nov. 25, 1871, when he first acted Mathias in "The Bells," yet, on the 4th of the present month I saw him impersonate the conscience-stricken burgomaster with all his former effect, although he had to obtain much of that effect without the exercise of the physical effort which, in any other player, would be an absolute necessity. But his intellect and his imagination always enabled him to accomplish that which he had determined upon.

To step from the weirdness, the nervous irritability, the strange, eerie fascination of Mathias to the dignified, pathetic portraiture of Charles I., as he did when he first played the latter character on Sept. 28, 1872, was no easy task, and its success is strong proof of versatility, for there are not, in the entire range of the drama, two characters more widely contrasted. His Richelieu drew down much severe rebuke from the followers of Macready when, on Sept. 27, 1873, he ventured to challenge comparison. Nothing daunted, he decided to take his stand as a Shaksperian actor, and on Oct. 31, 1874, he appeared for the first time in London as Hamlet. The excitement caused by this event was most remarkable. For, be it borne in mind, Henry Irving was by now an actor of established repute; but there were few people, even among his closest friends, who anticipated the enormous effect which he was about to make. This was the height of the actor's ambition, the crowning point, at this period, of a career which had been distinguished by exceptional ability, hard work, and invincible will. The story of this first night is too long to be told in detail here. Briefly, however, it may be noted that so daring was the actor's originality, so subtle his art, that the spectators were spellbound during the early part of the play, and silence reigned supreme in the theatre until the scene with Ophelia in the third act. Astonishment then gave way to admiration, and the pent-up feelings of the audience were relieved by a tremendous burst of applause which proved that the conventional Hamlet of the stage had been abolished for ever and that the new Hamlet—the prince, the scholar, the human Hamlet—had triumphed. It is important to record that, although "Hamlet" crowded the Lyceum for two hundred nights—the longest consecutive run ever attained by the tragedy—this result was due to the actor and to him alone. The scenery was so poor that the churchyard scene which had been used in "Eugene Aram" was again pressed into service for the burial of Ophelia, for no one—excepting Henry Irving—had anticipated that the play could be acted for more than fifty nights at the most.

Encouraged by the success of his Hamlet, he next—on Sept. 18, 1875— essayed Macbeth, and, although his impersonation was assailed by a torrent of criticism, some of the best critics of the time were of opinion that his reading of the character was a revelation. His next Shaksperian part was Richard III., a character which he first acted on Jan. 29, 1877, and in which his humour—one of the best qualities of the man, as of the actor—had full play. "The Lyons Mail" followed on May 19, 1877. The wonderful contrast which he made between the innocent Lesurques and the brutal murderer, Dubosc, is fresh within the memory of the majority of playgoers. Among his greatest impersonations, Louis XI. comes into the front rank. He first played this character so long ago as March 9, 1878, and it remained in his repertory until the end. He played it with undiminished art at Drury Lane during his last season there, and again, at Sheffield, on Oct. 5. His final impersonation of this character was that at Bradford on Tuesday, Oct. 10. Of his Shylock it is only now necessary to observe that from the time of his first performance of the part, Nov. 1, 1879, until his death, it remained a wonderful piece of work. Of two other great impersonations of his, Becket and Gregory Brewster—what a contrast between the saintliness of the one and the senility of the other!—countless living playgoers in England and America will long retain the keenest recollection. If we wanted proof of versatility, we need go no farther, yet, in both impersonations, we had a depth of pathos which no other actor could attain, and the effect was obtained by totally different means. This is one of the reasons why Irving was a great actor, and why the public cannot make up its mind as to one favourite character. This ability to impersonate such a variety of characters, and with such perfection, is all the more wonderful when we reflect upon the strong personality of the actor. It dominated his work and enabled him to fascinate his audience in almost anything that he chose to touch. Nevertheless, his long gallery of portraits, individual though it is, is distinguished by the variety which is attached to each picture. To think of Mathias and Hamlet, of Shylock and Becket, of the Vicar of Wakefield and Dubosc, of Cardinal Wolsey and Louis XI., of Benedick and Mephistopheles, of Macbeth and old Brewster, of Richelieu and King Arthur, is to conjure up a vision of such acting as the present generation will not look upon again.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE GARRICK.

It is significant how entirely the personality of Shylock dominates any modern representation of "The Merchant of Venice," and that not merely or mainly because the Jew's rôle is invariably selected by the actor-manager, but because character after all is what we ask for in the playhouse to-day. The extremely beautiful and effective production at the Garrick Theatre is a case in point. Herein we were told Mr. Bouchier intended restoring to their proper importance the generosity of Antonio and the romance of the Belmont love-scenes. He may have done his best to emphasise these sides of the comedy, as he has certainly contrived to call up, in a series of delightful and not too elaborate stage-pictures, the atmosphere and the colour of old Venice. But at the Garrick, as at the Lyceum formerly, Shylock refuses to be other than the commanding figure of the story, even when Portia is on the scene, and it is the interpretation of Shylock's character which is for the playgoer the matter of supreme curiosity. How then does Mr. Bouchier conceive and present the Jew? His Shylock, it may be said at once, is not, as was Sir Henry Irving's, the martyr of his race; Mr. Bouchier's reading is not particularly romantic or even poetic. Its chief note is masterful energy and virility; this Shylock is something of a modern overman with a strong, passionate, overbearing temperament. It is, perhaps, the inevitable result of such a conception that Mr. Bouchier's declamation should be occasionally too loud, too little characteristic of an aged man, but on the simple, unadorned lines adopted, his acting is consistent, as well as profoundly forcible and impressive—especially in the final scene of abject humiliation. Other agreeable features of the revival are Mr. Julian L'Estrange's picturesque Bassanio, Mr. Harcourt Williams's high-spirited Gratiano, Mr. Robertshaw's pensive Antonio, Miss Muriel Beaumont's piquant Nerissa, and the legitimately amusing Gobbos of Mr. Norman Forbes and Mr. O. B. Clarence. Miss Violet Vanbrugh's Portia, stately though she looks in her doctor's black robes, is hardly so satisfying. There is naturalness in Miss Vanbrugh's treatment of the "mercy" speech, but her staccato delivery is hardly suited to the sustained music of Shakspeare's blank verse.

## "THE PERFECT LOVER," AT THE IMPERIAL.

Mr. Sutro is one of the few playwrights to whom we look for the salvation of our stage, and his new play at the Imperial, "The Perfect Lover," is a step, though a hesitating step, in the right direction. It has more content, more genuine characterisation, less rhetorical dialogue than his "Walls of Jericho"; but its basis, after all, is melodramatic. Moreover, its interest is fatally divided between two separate strands of story, and its most powerful situation is quite as much a concession to as a departure from the standard of conventional ethics. Where is the boldness of making a married woman, whose husband has put upon her intolerable insults, elope with an old and faithful lover of hers, when they are to be accompanied by a chaperon and there is to be no talk of love till after the divorce? The spectator, moreover, has no sooner got interested in this pair than they disappear from the play, and he is expected to transfer his enthusiastic attention to two brothers, who between them have brought about the catastrophe—one, the heroine's greedy, money-grubbing husband, anxious to get his wife to persuade her lover to sell him an estate of vast potential wealth; the other a poor, scrupulous journalist, who is to make a large sum by the deal if he induces his sister-in-law to use her influence. Still, the play does break away a little from hide-bound convention, and its very theatricalities give scope to Mr. Lewis Waller, who expresses the conflicting moods of the tempted but virtuous brother with real subtlety; to Mr. McKinnell, who observes a nice restraint in the rôle of the scheming brother; and to Miss Evelyn Millard and Mr. Frank Mills, who make a prettily passionate pair of lovers.

## "THE HOUSEKEEPER," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

No better example can be had of how the perfection of art may dignify the utterly trivial than is afforded by the acting of the Kendals in a new domestic farce of Mr. Metcalfe Wood and Miss Beatrice Heron-Maxwell's concocting which was produced last week at the St. James's under the title of "The Housekeeper." The play's story is naïve to the point of childishness, showing us a nervous military officer mistaking his host's sister for a housekeeper (he is soon undeceived), and undergoing the customary agonies of stage-courtship. The borrowed notion from "She Stoops to Conquer," a handful of mechanical devices employed to eke out the Colonel's love-making, and a few opportunities granted Mrs. Kendal for the display of her matchless humour and Mr. Kendal for an exhibition of gentlemanly bashfulness—these constitute the whole play, for the minor characters are mere sketches faintly adumbrated. What the piece would be but for the help of the leading actress's gracious personality and consummate technique it would be too painful to imagine; as it is, the artistry of the Kendals is thrown into high relief by the poverty of the material on which it is expended.

## THE ACCIDENT ON THE "CAMPANIA."

While travelling through the Newfoundland Banks on her way from Liverpool to New York, a sudden list to port in the trough of a heavy sea cost the steamship *Campania*, of the Cunard Line, the lives of five passengers and inflicted injuries upon some thirty more. The accident was entirely unforeseen, for, though rough weather had been encountered, most of the travellers had recovered from its effects and all the decks were crowded. The loss of life was confined entirely to the people in the steerage, though the invading wave swept all the impedimenta from the upper deck. In conveying official intelligence of the disaster to the public, the

officials point with pardonable pride to the fact that, down to the time of the *Campania's* mishap, the Cunard Company had not lost a passenger by an accident for sixty years.

## THE NELSON CENTENARY.

(See Supplement.)

The centenary of Trafalgar is being celebrated throughout Great Britain in a manner that is at once honourable to the memory of Lord Nelson and creditable to the public at large. Nelson is still a name to conjure with. Throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom we hear of special religious services, together with lectures, concerts, and appropriate gatherings of every kind, in memory of October 21. Happily, too, the note that is being struck is an appropriate and lofty one. There is no vainglory, no undue jubilation in the celebration of a victory that made Great Britain Mistress of the Seas. The centenary has been approached in the spirit in which Kipling's "Recessional" was written. This was the expression of the rare mood of an Imperialist poet; it came as a relief to work done in a more flamboyant spirit. Our present mood of gratitude and reverence is worth more to us as a nation than a month of rejoicing after the fashion that followed the relief of Mafeking.

## THE "ENTENTE MUNICIPALE."

The sixty members of the Paris Municipal Council who are now the guests of the London County Council arrived in London on Monday last on a brief visit to the Metropolis. On landing at Dover they were met by the Mayor and Corporation in state, and members of the County Council, with a considerable company of friends, awaited them at Charing Cross. By a happy arrangement, our French visitors are being entertained by members of the London County Council in their own houses, a form of hospitality that is most pleasant to contemplate. Tuesday's programme included the reception by the King, a drive through some of the principal streets of the Metropolis, and visits to the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the National Gallery. In the evening the visitors were the guests at a dinner given by the Chairman of the London County Council at the Hotel Cecil, and a reception was held in their honour by Lady Ludlow in Belgrave Square.

## "VIOLET FANE."

Lady Currie, wife of the former British Ambassador at Rome, died at Harrogate on Friday evening last. She was the elder daughter of the late Mr. C. J. S. M. Lamb, and was the widow of Mr. Sydenham Singleton, of Winchfield, Hampshire, when she married Lord Currie. As a writer of much well-considered prose and delicate verse, under the pseudonym of "Violet Fane," Lady Currie will be remembered by a large section of the reading public. In Constantinople, Rome, and other cities of long history and great interest, Lady Currie was an intelligent and sympathetic observer of life in many varied aspects.

The Emperor of Japan has appointed Messrs. M. F. Dent and Co., of 34, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W., Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers to His Imperial Majesty.

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## MANNING THE BRITISH NAVY IN NELSON'S DAY.

BY ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, G.C.B.

Ask the first person you meet how the Navy was manned a hundred years ago, and you will almost certainly get the answer—"By impressment." This answer would be altogether wrong. The "press-gang" no doubt existed, but its operations were so restricted that less than two per cent. of the crews of British men-of-war were obtained by means of it. Of that small percentage some, probably a large part, pretended to have been recruited by force, but had really joined the service with the help of the press-gang in order to avoid unpleasantness on shore. A common or "vulgar" error dies hard, and the belief that the greater part of the crews of the King's ships were forced on board them—that is, "impressed"—in the early years of the nineteenth century has been fostered by novelists and romancers. Little critical acumen is required to enable a novel-reader or playgoer to see that a story in which a lover was ruthlessly torn from the company of his sweetheart by a press-gang must be much more exciting and interesting than it would be possible to make one in which the swain joined the Navy by the commonplace process of entering his name in a list, receiving a sum of money as bounty, and repairing on board the ship he had chosen. In some instances naval officers, writing long after the event and trusting entirely to memory, have spoken of the large numbers of men who were "pressed" in their early days. Of course, these officers may have been in ships in which "pressed men" were relatively numerous; but it is easy, by referring to the official documents of the day, to test their statements. The name of every man aboard the King's ships during the period in question, and the way in which he joined the service, were recorded in the ships' muster-books, and these are preserved and can still be consulted.

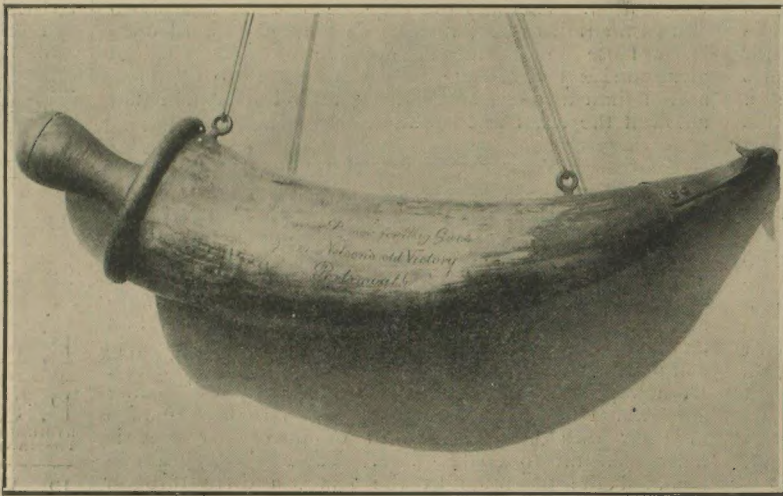
Journals of the day, notably the *Naval Chronicle*, and in a less degree the *Times*, are occasionally cited as bearing authoritative witness to the extent of impressment a century ago. An examination of the accounts in these journals proves two things. One is that the total number of men whom they report as pressed was small, notwithstanding much rhetorical assertion. The other thing is that no distinction is made between numbers of men really pressed and the much greater numbers of "stragglers," as they are still called in the Navy—that is, men who had not returned to their ships at the expiration of their leave, and who, as they are even now, were liable to summary arrest by pickets or parties specially sent on shore to take them.

In 1802 hostilities were terminated by the Treaty of Amiens. It was believed, or at least hoped, that the peace would last long. The Navy was greatly reduced. From 100,000 men it was brought down summarily to 56,000. Of the 44,000 men thus sent adrift at least 35,000 belonged to the seamen class, the remainder being chiefly marines; but there was also a fair proportion of carpenters, caulkers, blacksmiths, and so on, the so-called "artisan ratings" of the present day. In December the number of men discharged from the Navy was so large that many seamen were starving. There was no room for them either in the Navy or in the merchant-service, in spite of the expansion of the latter in consequence of the peace. The celebrated Sir Sidney Smith stated in the House of Commons that by the great reductions suddenly made, "a prodigious number of men had been reduced to the utmost poverty and distress," and he "knew from his own experience that what was called an ordinary seaman could hardly find employment at present either in the King's or in the merchants' service."

On March 12—that is to say, within less than three months from the beginning of the following year—twenty-two ships-of-the-line and nine others, or thirty-one in all, were ordered to be commissioned. The aggregate complements of these, including their detachments of Marines and their boys, amounted to 17,234; and the number of seamen proper required for them was 11,861. It will be seen at once that the aggregate did not nearly equal half of the 44,000 who had been discharged; and that the number of seamen proper did not much exceed one-third of the 35,000 who only a few weeks before had been vainly looking for ships. Yet it is exactly this period that has been quoted over and over again as the classical instance of press-gang activity. The Marine force was nearly doubled, as it was raised from 12,000 men to 22,400, and the whole of the increase was obtained. It has never been suggested that the press-gang helped to "recruit" for the ranks of the Marines. Yet the conditions of service in the corps were not so attractive as those in the Navy itself.

The number of bluejackets required was also obtained,

and the muster-books of the ships enable us to see in what way. Against the name of every man it is stated how he entered the service. On board the ships, thirty-one in number, requiring men, only 1782 are noted as "prest." Of these a considerable proportion are double entries—that is to say, a man sent—as was not uncommon—from one ship to another would appear, amongst the 1782 above mentioned, as an additional man every time he was transferred to a different ship. It would be possible to clear this up, but to do so would require the expenditure of a great deal of time. It is quite certain that in the thirty-one ships—twenty-two being of the line—which were added to the fleet in commission, not more at the outside than 1782 men were pressed, and it is practically certain that the real number "raised"—the naval term for recruited—by the press-gang was much smaller. It is sometimes affirmed that the press-gang brought many "prime seamen," or experienced A.B.s, into the service. As a

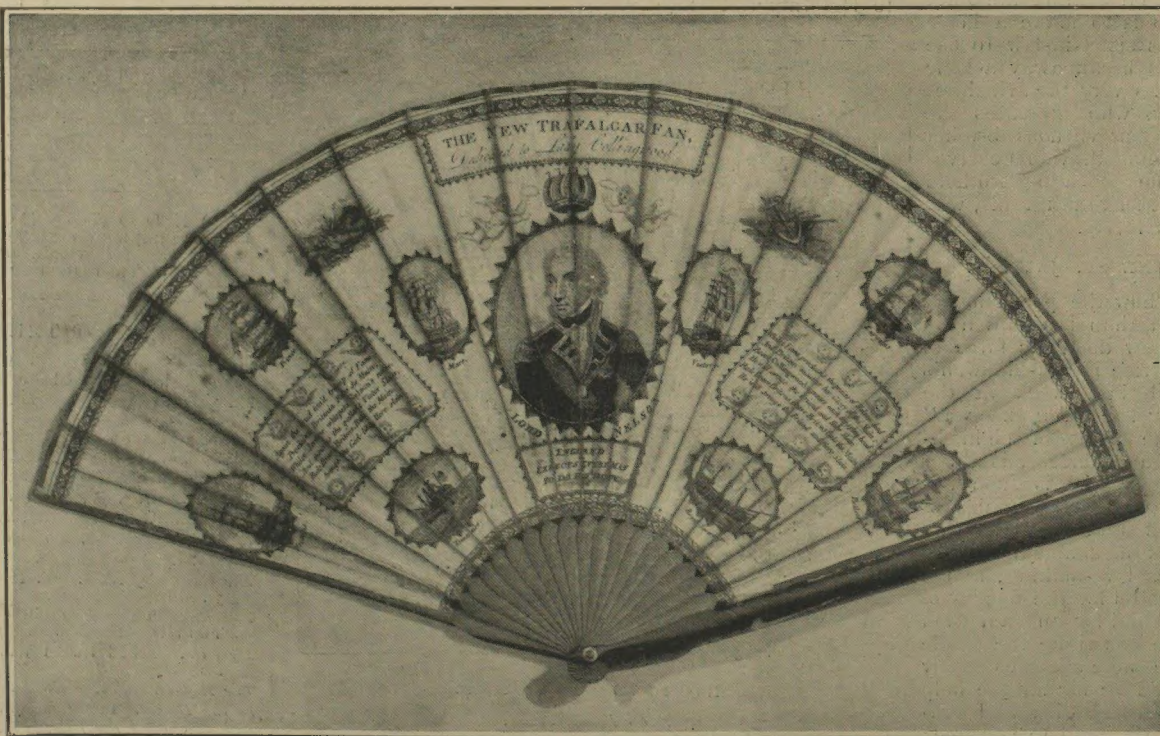


FOOD FOR NELSON'S GUNS: A POWDER-PRIMER FROM THE "VICTORY."

PHOTOGRAPH BY LEON, SUPPLIED BY THE COURTESY OF MR. CHARLES SPINK.

matter of fact, a large proportion of the pressed hands were "ordinary-seamen" or "land-men." Owing to the number of seamen seeking employment, the complements of ships already in commission did not require to be filled up by forcible means. There may have been here and there some impressments for the few ships kept in distant waters; but the total number of men, counting even those nominally and not really impressed, could not have reached 2000 in a force which, including the officers, exceeded 100,000. That this great increase in the Navy could be met with such little recourse to impressment makes it safe to believe that the more gradual additions up to 1805, the year of Trafalgar, were effected with even less reliance on the press-gang, especially as considerable bounties were given for volunteer entries.

As an instance of the way in which really voluntary entry into the Navy was made to appear as forcible pressing, the case of the ordinary seaman, John Westlake 1st—he had a namesake among his shipmates on board the *Boadicea*—who was reported as pressed, may be cited. He got himself brought on board to escape



A CONTEMPORARY SOUVENIR OF NELSON'S VICTORY: "THE NEW TRAFALGAR FAN," DEDICATED TO LADY COLLINGWOOD.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY H. WEDLAKE.

the consequences of a debt of £20. He was, however, discharged to the shore when this was discovered. A good deal of confusion existed between "pressed" men and "prest" men: the latter had entered voluntarily, and had received an advance of pay called "prest money," the word "prest" having nothing to do with forcible enrolment, but being derived from one which indicated a loan or sum given in advance. The two expressions were used indiscriminately at last. The Navy a hundred years ago was, for all practical purposes, manned by voluntary enrolment in the same way as it was down to the introduction of the present "continuous-service system" in the middle of Queen Victoria's reign.

## THE FRENCH OFFICERS WHO FOUGHT NELSON.

BY JOHN LEYLAND.

Before Villeneuve set forth from Toulon upon his memorable odyssey, standing upon the height of Cape Sepet to do honour to the memory of his predecessor, Latouche-Tréville, whose remains had been laid there, he said that the life of that great Admiral would inspire them all with emulation. When the melancholy and discouraged Frenchman returned from that same odyssey, and turned his head towards Cadiz instead of appearing in the Channel, Napoleon, filled with the bitterness of his disillusion, exclaimed, "What a fleet! What sacrifices in vain! What an Admiral! All hope is gone!" And Villeneuve, in the extreme anguish of his heart, foreseeing the approaching disaster, cried out, "Why did you not listen to me before I left Toulon?" The ships were broken by the storms; the men were untrained, filled with discontent, and ravaged by disease; and the officers were unthinking men, without experience, and devoid of professional skill. Captain Chevalier, the historian, says that the real genius of Nelson "was to know our weakness, and to attack us."

These expressions of opinion are an index to the qualities of the combined fleet of Villeneuve and Gravina on October 21, 1805. For ten years the French navy had been subjected to all the destructive agencies that could be brought against it. The Revolution had sent nearly all its old officers to swell the ranks of the émigrés, to perish, like Admiral Grimoard, on the scaffold, or to seek safety in obscurity. Their places had been taken by men promoted from before the mast, by merchant-skippers, and by self-seekers of all classes; but in every case by men whose *civisme* was loudly proclaimed, if not beyond all doubt. A few belonged to the old aristocracy, but these had taken upon them the red cockade, and one of them, an Admiral, exclaimed, "Nous sommes de vrais sans-culottes!" Under such officers the Navy and its institutions could not but decay. The dockyards were neglected, the stores were depleted, the coast defences abandoned. The men became threatening and mutinous, because often unpaid, ill-clothed, and half-fed, and they were almost untrained. Discipline disappeared, and to these desperate maladies was inevitably added the demoralisation of defeat. Never came back a more miserable fleet to Toulon than that remnant which Ganteaume and Villeneuve brought back from the Nile—the men in rags, hungry, rebellious, and impoverished; the officers dishonoured, and some of them cowards.

Such was the state of affairs which confronted Napoleon when his plans were ripening against England. His energy was unsparing of self or of others, and Latouche-Tréville, the inspirer of men, and others like Ganteaume, the good seaman, swept out the dissolute officers from the gambling-houses, and did much to infuse a new spirit into the fleet. But the hand of the clock could not be set back, nor could a set of orders and decrees create a navy anew. The order of Aug. 14, 1800, removed many officers known to be incapable, but men like vainglorious and intriguing Truguet, despondent Villeneuve, and untrusting Dumanou remained, and the ignorance, pretence, apathy, jealousy, and ambition for rank and pay, and not for the opportunity of distinction, which Villaret-Joyeuse said five years before affected nineteen-twentieths of the officers, probably in 1805 affected much more than half of them. This, at least, was the opinion of Villeneuve, who said he would have liked to introduce new tactical formations, but these officers were incapable of performing them.

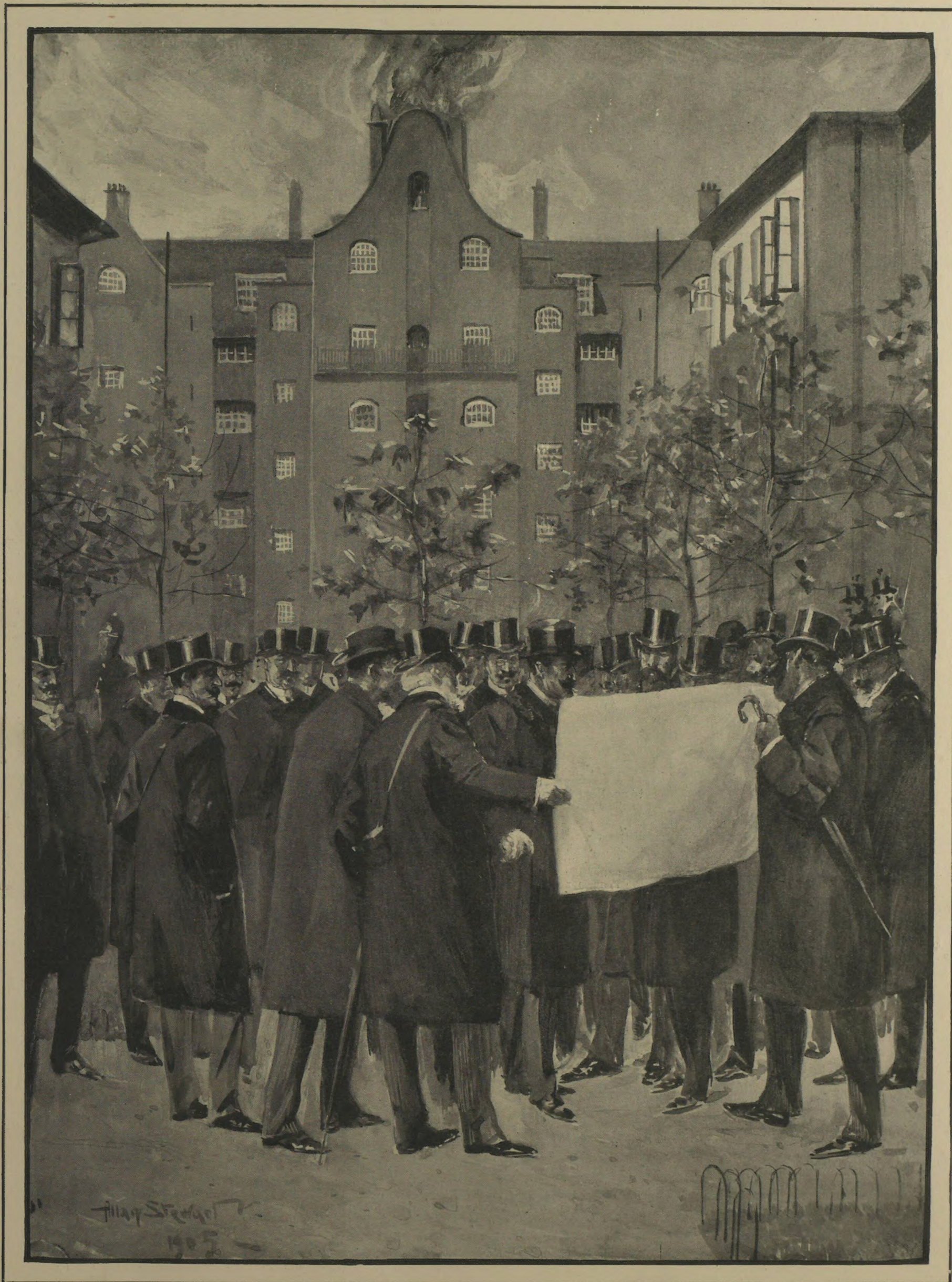
Courage was certainly in many of them, and no French officers sought to escape in their boats at Trafalgar, as Captain Trullet averred he saw them do at the Nile. There were some Captains of fine character, like trusted Magendie of the *Bucentaure*, intrepid Cosmao of the *Pluton*, fighting Lucas of the *Redoutable*, and brave Infernet of the *Intrépide*; but even these were more distinguished by courage than by high professional skill, and the rest were mostly indifferent officers who handled their ships badly and had crews so ill-trained as to be able to return only one shot for every three or four of the adversary. Villeneuve's dissatisfaction with them was matched by their want of trust in him. He inspired no confidence in the Spaniards, and there were violent differences of opinion between them and him.

The French fleet had, indeed, made but a very partial recovery from its accumulated misfortunes. Its material condition was very defective, but its greatest weakness lay in the untrained and undisciplined state of its men, the general incompetence of its officers, and the want of an Admiral able to lead and inspire. Individual courage was conspicuous in the battle, and no Captain hauled down his flag until his ship could hold out no more. But all this could not make good the deep-seated defects of the French Navy at Trafalgar.



L'ENTENTE MUNICIPALE: PARIS COUNCILLORS IN LONDON.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.



MEMBERS OF THE PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL INSPECTING PLANS OF THE BUILDINGS AT THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL'S DWELLINGS AT MILLBANK.

*The Paris Municipal Councillors, now on a visit to this country, began their first day of receptions and sightseeing on Tuesday last. In the morning they were received by the King, and this function was followed by a drive through some of London's more important thoroughfares, a Fire Brigade display at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, a lunch, a visit to the meeting of the London County Council, a dinner given by the Chairman of the London County Council, and a reception by Lady Ludlow. Between the visit to the Council's meeting and the Chairman's dinner in the evening, some of the members of the Paris Council went to Millbank, and there inspected the London County Council's municipal dwellings.*



## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

## THE KING IN LONDON.

(See Supplement.)

permitted to forget that Kingsway and Aldwych lie just outside the City's boundaries. On Monday King Edward, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, laid the foundation-stone of the New Post Office Buildings that are to be erected on the site of Christ's Hospital. Their Majesties were received by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in state at Holborn Bars, where the ancient ceremony of presenting the City's sword was gone through. On the site of the New Post Office Buildings, Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General, presented an address reviewing the development of postal business that had made the extension necessary. The route to and from Buckingham Palace was thronged with enthusiastic sightseers. On Tuesday his Majesty received the sixty members of the Paris Municipal Council, who had arrived in London on the previous day on a visit to our own County Council. On Wednesday the Aldwych-Kingsway route from the Strand to Holborn was opened by his Majesty, and in this connection it has been pointed out that London has known no improvement of equal importance since Regent Street was built more than eighty years ago. Our Supplement illustrates not only the opening ceremony, but old-time Aldwych and Kingsway.

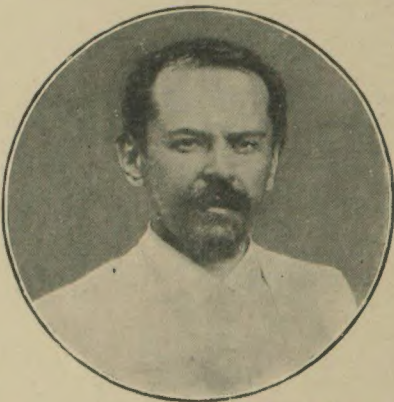


Photo. Exclusive Agency.  
THE LATE PRINCE SERGE TROUBETZKOI,  
RECORDER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty of Peace has been formally ratified by the Mikado and the Tsar, and the text has been published in full. Many points that were not clearly understood are now made plain. Russia and Japan bind themselves not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary, and will not erect military works on their respective possessions in Sakhalien and the adjacent islands. The evacuation of Manchuria has begun in earnest. Perhaps the Mikado's rescript explaining the past and present situations to the world of Japan is as interesting a document as the treaty itself. He praises the duty of his officials and the patriotism of his people, and acknowledges the protection of the ancestral spirits. At the same time he warns his subjects against vain-glorious pride, and directs them to refrain from excessive jubilation, and to return at once to their life work, by which they aid the progress of the Empire. This fine appeal to the highest instincts of his people lays Japan under a still heavier obligation to its remarkable and devoted ruler.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF SCARES.

Despite the studied silence of responsible officials, the journalists of neighbouring nations do not cease from raging, and their readers imagine vain things. While Paris and the provinces supply the world with reports, more or less accurate, of all that Ministers say, or may be supposed to have said, in connection with German hostility and British friendship, papers in this country continue to report the puerilities at length. Even a large section of the German Press takes the "revelations" seriously, and calls for explanations, although it is obvious to all who understand the 'prentice work of diplomacy that official comment is neither necessary nor desirable. Unfortunately, the alleged discoveries of political plots are being made and commented upon for distinct purposes. In Paris it is sought to discredit or glorify M. Delcassé; in Germany the prevailing idea is to overcome national opposition to an extension of a shipbuilding programme that even in its present shape weighs heavily upon the nation.

## EDHEM PASHA.

We offer our hearty congratulations to Edhem Pasha, who has enjoyed the pleasure of reading his own obituary notices, and regret that we joined so many other newspapers, whose intentions are not less kindly than our own, in taking away a life so valuable to the Turkish Empire. But, should the Padi-shah's great officer be wroth with us for our anticipation of an event that is, we hope, destined to belong to a much later date than this, we would point out that it is part of a soldier's life to suffer death at the hands of the fourth estate. In the recent Manchurian campaign

General Kuroki died at least three times, twice from fever, and once, if we are not mistaken, from wounds received in battle; and yet at the present hour the distinguished soldier is ready to fight his country's battles over again should the occasion arise. We hope that Edhem Pasha will live to be killed many times by newspapers before he retires at a ripe old age to enjoy his latter days.

## OUR PORTRAITS.

Dr. Ellicott, who resigned the see of Gloucester in March last, died on Sunday at Birchington-on-Sea in his eighty-seventh year. He was the doyen of the English Bishops, and had governed his diocese for forty-two years, winning the respect of all who knew him, for he did his work in the face of considerable physical disabilities. His career was a very successful one. He became a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1845, forfeiting the office on his marriage three years later, and attracted the notice of scholars by the production of a series of learned commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles. In 1860 he became Hulsean Professor of Divinity, and a year later was nominated to the Deanery of Exeter. In 1863, when Lord Palmerston was Premier, Dr. Ellicott was appointed to the united Sees of Gloucester and Bristol on the recommendation of Lord Shaftesbury. In 1897 he laid down the charge of Bristol, and became the Bishop of Gloucester by itself. Churchmen will not readily forget either his management of various episcopal assemblies or his work as chairman of the Revisers of the New Testament. Out of the four hundred and odd sittings that the Revisers required for their work, he took the chair at all but two. A strong supporter of orthodoxy, his "Christus Comprobatior," published in 1891, is a work of which the merits will be admitted even by his opponents. Had Lord Beaconsfield acted entirely on his own initiative, there

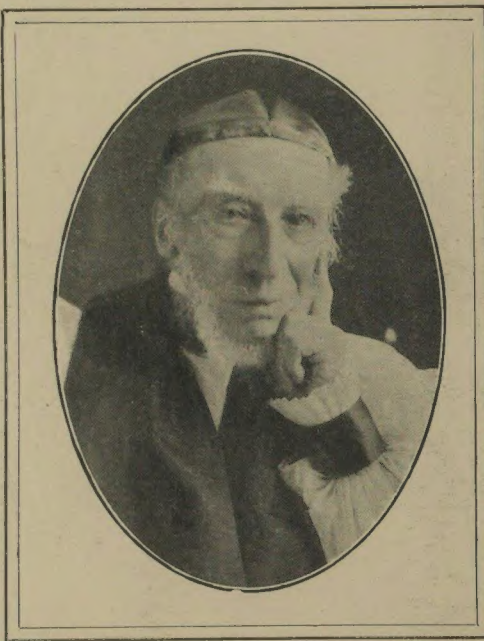


Photo. Haines.  
THE LATE DR. ELlicOTT,  
EX-BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

is no doubt but that Dr. Ellicott would have succeeded to the Primacy on the death of Dr. Longley.

We referred last week to the death of Earl Fortescue, and we now publish the portrait of his successor, Hugh Viscount Ebrington. The present Earl sat for Tiverton from 1881 to 1885, and later for West Devon, in the House of Commons. He is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Devon and Somerset, and has been Lord Lieutenant of the former county since 1904. He acted as private secretary to Earl Spencer,



Photo. Rosemont.  
MR. J. O. ANDREWS,  
NEW M.P. FOR THE BARKSTON ASH DIVISION  
OF YORKSHIRE.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE LORD GILLFORD,  
ELDEST SON OF THE EARL OF CLANWILLIAM.

and has been A.D.C. to the King. He married in 1886 the Hon. Emily Ormesby-Gore, daughter of the second Lord Harlech, and has three sons.

Lord Gillford, the eldest son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, died on Saturday at Kirkby Lonsdale in his thirty-seventh year. Formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, Lord Gillford was afterwards Captain in the Third Volunteer Border Regiment. In 1895 he married the Lady Mary Douglas Home, eldest daughter of Lord Home. He leaves one daughter, and the heir to the earldom is now his brother, the Hon. Arthur Vesey Meade.

Mr. Archibald John Stuart-Wortley, Founder and President of the Portrait Engravers' Society and President of the Society of Portrait Painters, died in London

last week in his fifty-seventh year. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he studied art at Düsseldorf and the Slade School, and became a pupil of the late Sir John Everett Millais, who thought highly of his talent as a portrait-painter. Mr. Stuart-Wortley was the eldest son of the Right Hon. J. A. Stuart-Wortley, who held the office of Solicitor-General. He was deeply interested in the open-air life, and in dealing with field sports his brush was at its best. He painted a portrait of the King as Prince of Wales and the portrait of Dr. W. G. Grace that hangs in the Pavilion at Lord's. A good sportsman and a sure shot, Mr. Stuart-Wortley leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. A. J. STUART-WORTLEY,  
PORTRAIT-PAINTER.

in the days when he was Professor of Philosophy, and edited a magazine published at Moscow devoted to problems of philosophy and psychology. He was a deep and earnest thinker, and the possessor of a distinguished style, and, while his sentiments were on the side of the people, he stood between them and the appeals of violent agitators. He was President of the Moscow Zemstvo and acted as spokesman of the delegates who went to the Tsar a few months back to urge the necessity of summoning a National Assembly. That he was not altogether free from prejudice was shown by his fervent appeal to Christendom to unite with Russia against the "Yellow Peril," but though his judgment might be questioned, his sincerity was always beyond dispute. Only last month he was appointed Recorder of the University of Moscow, where he had held the Chair of Philosophy for seventeen years.

On Saturday last a Liberal victory of considerable political significance was announced in the Barkston Ash division of Yorkshire. Mr. Joseph Ormond Andrews carried the seat that Colonel Gunter had held in the Conservative interest for twenty years, and succeeded in spite of the fact that the Conservative candidate was Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox, a popular gentleman well known in the district. Mr. Andrews was born at Seacombe in 1873, and graduated at Oxford. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1898, and went to Siam the following year to act as tutor to Prince Lipakara. He has been a resident of Boston Spa, in the heart of the Barkston Ash division, for the past twenty years, has worked with success on the North-eastern Circuit, and practised in the Leeds courts.

## VISCOUNT SELBY IN THE CITY.

Last week the Freedom of the City was presented to the Right Hon. William Court Gully, Viscount Selby, late Speaker of the House of Commons, in token of the admiration with which the Court of Common Council in common with the citizens at large "regards the able and dignified manner in which he has carried out the difficult duties of his office for a period of ten years, and the conspicuous impartiality he has shown, which has earned for him the respect and esteem of all parties." Lord Selby, who acknowledged the honour conferred upon him in an appropriate speech, was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

## BRITISH SAILORS IN JAPAN.

The visit of the China Squadron to Yokohama and of Sir Gerard Noël and a number of his sailors to Tokio has been entirely successful. The Japanese capital has been *en fête*, Union Jacks being prominent among the decorations; and while the Hibiya Park has been the scene of a civic garden-party in honour of the British Admiral, a banquet has been given to British officers by the Maple Club.

The Mikado received Sir Gerard Noël in the Imperial Palace, and entertained the British Minister, the Admiral, General Burnett, and many British officers at lunch. Prince Arisugawa has given a party in honour of the visitors in the Shiba Palace, and Count Okuma held receptions for the British officers and sailors on Monday and Tuesday. Sir Gerard Noël and his officers have inspected the cadet and military schools in Tokio. Admiral Togo will shortly bring his ships to Yokohama Bay, where a great naval review is to be held on Monday next. At Nagasaki, where a British torpedo-boat and five destroyers are at anchor, all the officers and men who could be spared from duty attended a reception given by the Governor and the Mayor in a public park, where many children carrying the Union Jack helped to entertain and welcome visitors.

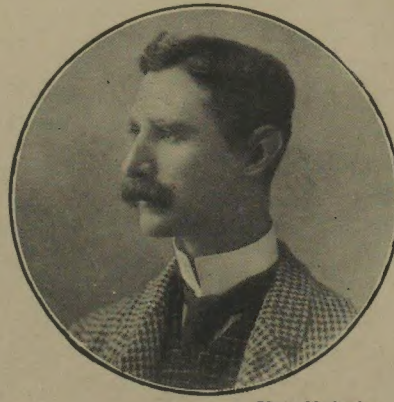
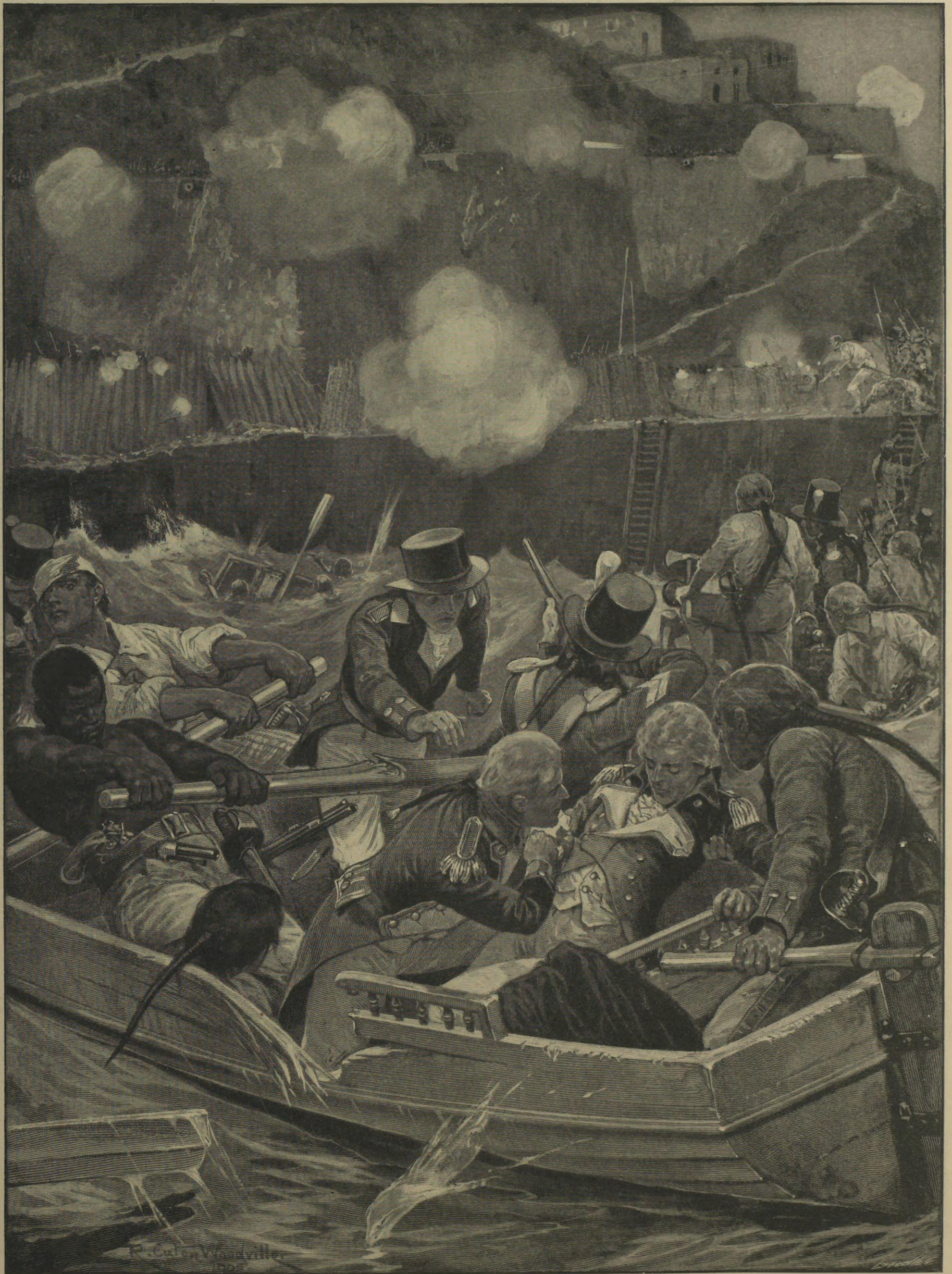


Photo. MacLardy.  
EARL FORTESCUE,  
WHO HAS JUST SUCCEEDED TO THE TITLE.



# THE ENGAGEMENT THAT COST NELSON HIS RIGHT ARM.

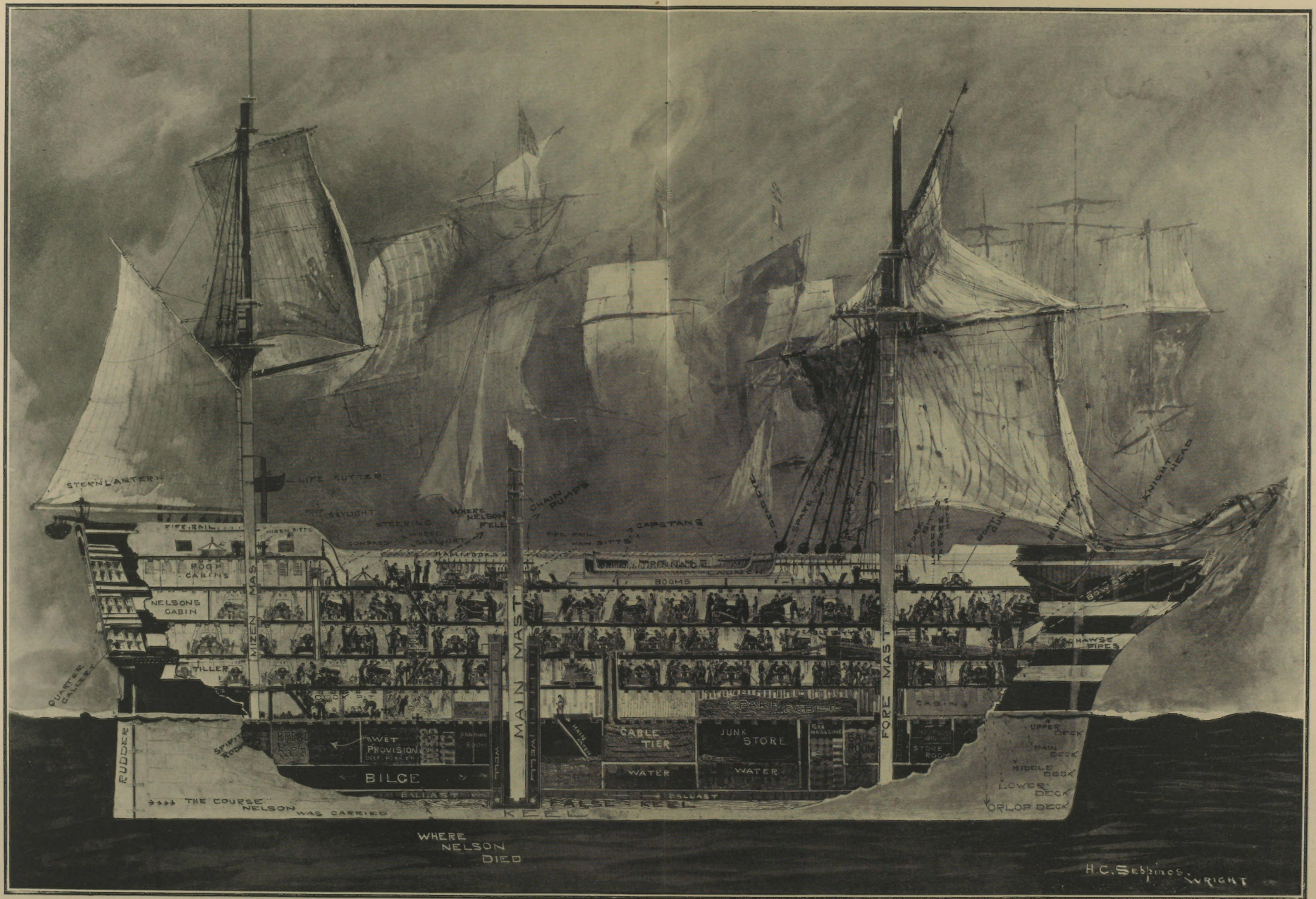
DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE ADMIRAL, WOUNDED IN THE ELBOW BEFORE SANTA CRUZ.

*In the attack on Santa Cruz on July 24, 1797, Nelson received a shot in his right elbow while he was in the act of stepping out of one of the attacking boats, and fell. "But, as he fell," says Southey, "he caught the sword, which he had just drawn, in his left hand, determined never to part with it while he lived, for it had belonged to his uncle, Captain Suckling, and he valued it like a relic. Nisbet, who was close to him, placed him at the bottom of the boat and laid his hat over the shattered arm, lest the sight of the blood, which gushed out in great abundance, should increase his faintness."*





HOW THE "VICTORY" WAS FOUGHT AT TRAFALGAR: THE INTERIOR OF NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP DURING THE ACTION.

**CONCEIVING HIS DRAWING, OUR ARTIST**—The "Victory" is a three-decker, or carries 104 guns. The general method of work and arrangement as it was at the time of Trafalgar is shown in my drawing. The upper deck may be divided for descriptive purposes into four sections; the forecabin, the waist, the quarter-deck, and the poop or "round-house," which is immediately above the quarter-deck. Beneath the latter there are the cabin of the captain of the ship and the fore-cabin, which was used as a council-chamber, and as a schoolroom for the midshipmen. Light guns were sometimes placed on this deck, the quarter-booms were lowered or hoisted from it, and the mizen-mast passes through it to the lower deck. On the lower deck the mainmast stands the bit for fastening or working running rigging for hoisting or lowering the sails, and so on. A stairway leads to the quarter-deck at the back of the cabin, under the fore-cabin. At the fore end of the lower deck is the fore-cabin, where the first lieutenant, or second-in-command, kept a general eye on the vessel and was responsible for the steering, which was done by means of tiller-ropes of well-greased, raw hides. On either side of the fore-cabin, carronades mounted on slides. The skylight is between the wheel and the after-hatchway, and it was within a few feet of the latter, on the starboard side, that Nelson fell. The mainmast and bits come between this and the foremast. During the fight the booms and boats were stowed, the first launch on the starboard side and the second on the

[illegible]



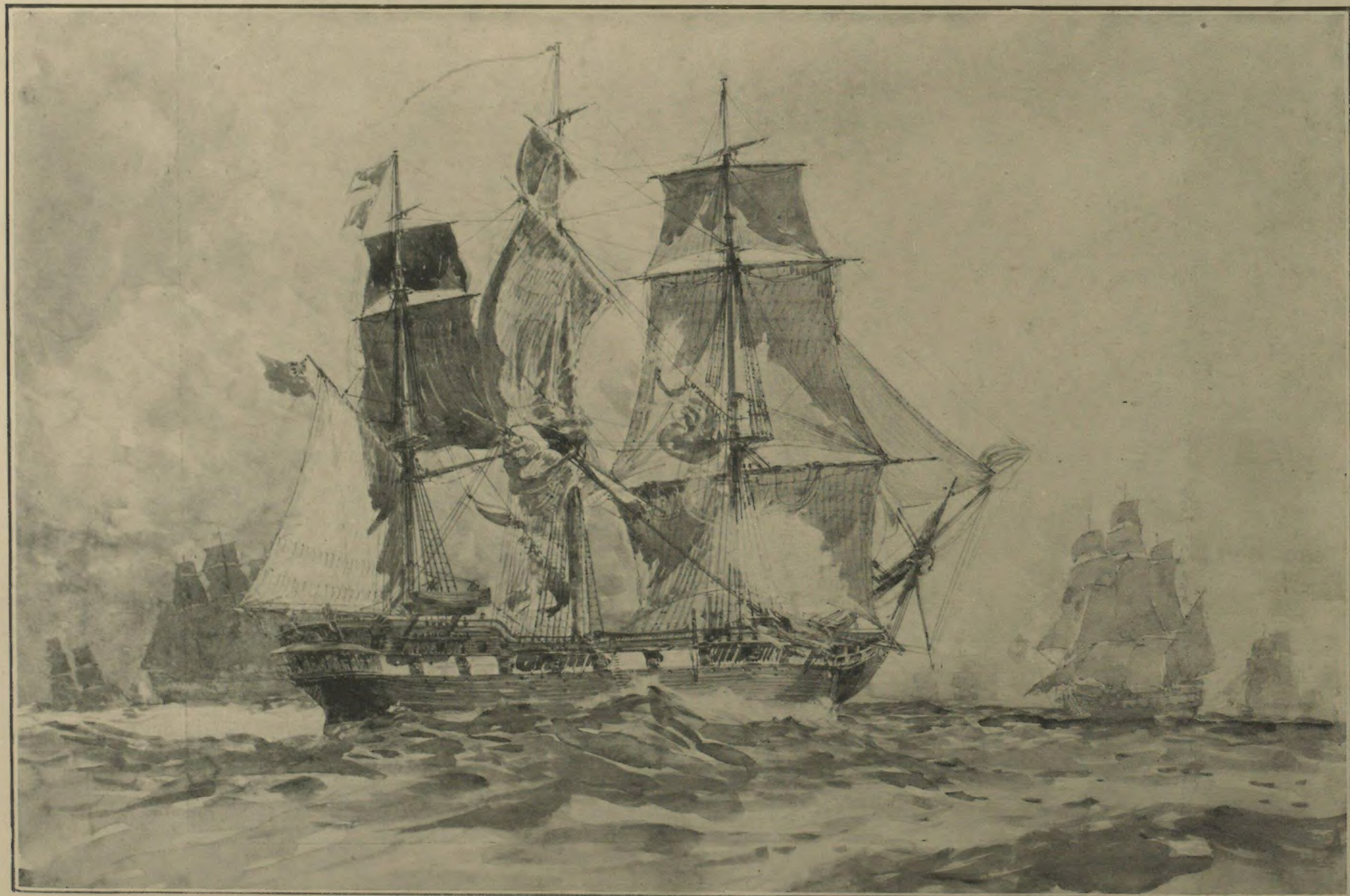
# NELSON ON CONVOY DUTY, AND CUTTING THE ENEMY'S LINES AT TRAFALGAR.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT.



NELSON AND COLLINGWOOD CUTTING THE ENEMY'S LINES AT TRAFALGAR: A PLAN OF THE BATTLE.

*A considerable controversy has risen round the tactics employed at Trafalgar. The action was arranged on October 9, but it seems reasonable to suppose that bad weather imposed certain changes upon the original plan, for in 1805 the wind had nearly as much to say about a ship's movements as the Admiral commanding.*



NELSON ON CONVOY DUTY: THE "ALBEMARLE" FIRING A GUN TO WARN THE CONVOY TO CLOSE.

*In days when Nelson commanded the frigate "Albemarle," he was told off for convoy duty. This was unpleasant work for an active and ambitious sailor. The speed of the merchant-vessels that Nelson protected was determined, of course, by the pace of the slowest unit. The better-protected vessels would slip away if they could when the Channel was passed, and it would be the duty of the "Albemarle" to shepherd them. Warning was given by guns, and our illustration shows the "Albemarle" firing the "closing" signal. This was, of course, a blank cartridge, but in the event of the signal being disregarded a ball would follow.*



# HOW THE NEW STREET GOT ITS NAME: ALDWYCH IN THE TIME OF CANUTE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



THE DANISH SETTLEMENT ALDWYCH, WHICH OCCUPIED THE SITE OF THE PRESENT ALDWYCH: LANDING A CARGO FROM THE THAMES.

*Aldwych is supposed to stand on the site of a Danish settlement of the same name. The name was preserved for many years in Aldwych Fields, and in Via de Aldwyche, the old name of Drury Lane. Wych Street, now non-existent, also derived its name from the same source.*



THE NEW LINK BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH LONDON: THE ROYAL OPENING OF KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH.

DRAWN BY MILTON PRIOR AND A. HUGH FISHER.



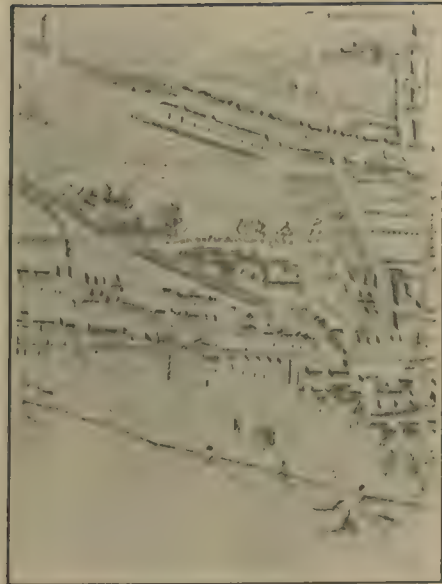
THE KING INAUGURATING THE NEW THOROUGHFARES: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CEREMONY FROM THE STEEPLE OF ST. CLEMENT DANES' CHURCH.

The opening of Kingsway and Aldwych on October 18 passed off without any untoward incident, despite the unexpected magnitude of the crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, and certain ugly rushes made by roughs who had stationed themselves near the Gaiety Theatre. At the Strand entrance to Aldwych, the police had great difficulty in clearing a way for the Royal Procession. His Majesty was presented with three addresses, one from the Mayor and Aldermen of Westminster, one from the Holborn Borough Council, and one from the Poplar Borough Council on behalf of the unemployed of their district. In replying to the address presented by the London County Council in the Pavilion at the entrance to Kingsway, the King said that he had no doubt that the new streets would largely facilitate communication between the various parts of the Metropolis, that they would add much to the beauty of the capital of his Empire, and that they would be a perpetual memorial of the capacity and enterprise of the Council.



# DESTROYED BY IMPROVEMENTS: WHERE KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH STAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED FROM MR. CHARLES GORDON'S "OLD TIME ALDWYCH, THE KINGSWAY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD," BY COURTESY OF MR. FISHER UNWIN, PUBLISHER OF THE BOOK.



RALPH AGAS'S MAP OF THE KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH DISTRICT, CIRCA 1560.



BUTCHER ROW, STRAND, NOW NON-EXISTENT, AS IT WAS IN 1798.



A MAP OF THE KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH DISTRICT, 1654.



OLD HOUSES IN HOLYWELL STREET IN 1853 (NOW DEMOLISHED).



HOLLAR'S MAP OF THE KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH DISTRICT CIRCA 1700.



OLD HOUSES IN WYCH STREET IN 1853: THE NORTH FRONT.



A PLAN OF KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH.



THE "COCK AND MAGPIE," THE TRADITIONAL HOME OF NELL GWYNNE, AS IT WAS IN 1850.



FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. George S. Russell.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING AT KFINTON MANDEVILLE, NEAR GLASTONBURY.

*The birthplace of the late Sir Henry Irving, or, to give him his real name, John Henry Brodribb, is close to the famous Abbey erected on the spot where the staff of Joseph of Arimathea took root and blossomed. Irving's mother was a Miss Behenna, and from her he seems to have inherited his strength of character.*

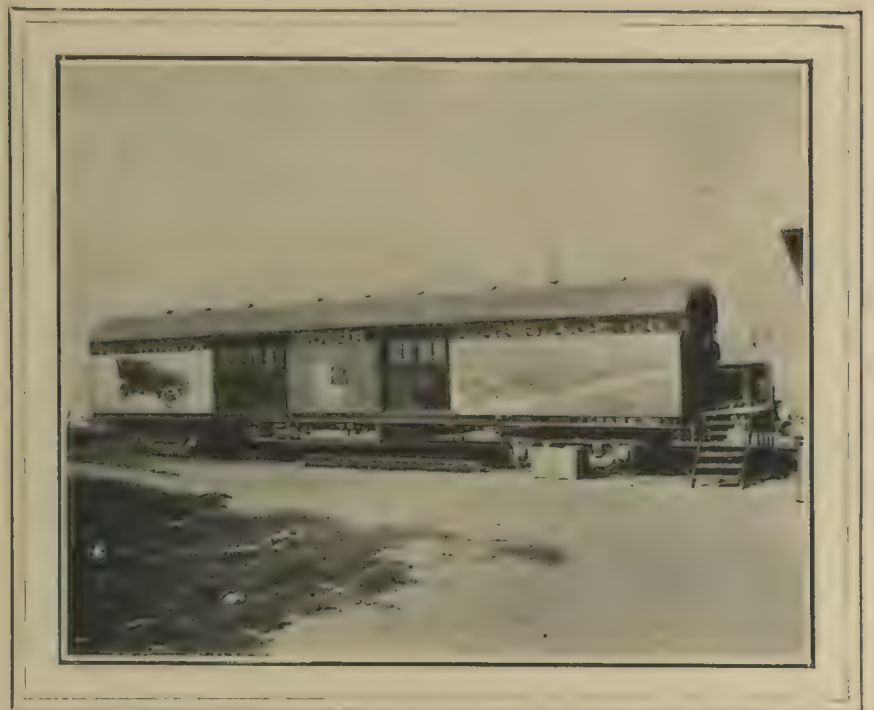


Photo. J. S. K.

A TRAVELLING ADVERTISEMENT: THE WINTON MOTOR-CARRIAGE COMPANY'S PUBLICITY CAR.

*Since Canada started a travelling waggon to advertise the products of her lands, moving advertisements in somewhat similar form have made their appearance in several quarters. The latest addition to their number is the car here illustrated, which will travel by rail all over the United States, and exhibit the 1906 model of the Winton motors to prospective buyers.*



Lady Tate.

Photo. Bolak.

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST: UNVEILING THE BRONZE BUST OF THE LATE SIR HENRY TATE IN BRIXTON OVAL.

*A bronze bust of Sir Henry Tate, founder of the Tate Gallery and many libraries and other public institutions, was unveiled on October 11 in Brixton Oval, now, thanks to Lady Tate, a garden, instead of an unsightly patch of waste ground. Mr. Evan Spicer unveiled the memorial.*



Photo. "Photo. Press."

STRATFORD'S MOP FAIR: ROASTING A WHOLE BULLOCK IN THE STREET, A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE CARNIVAL.

*The origin of Stratford's Mop Fair is not altogether clear, but, despite this, it has survived many an effort to put it down. A unique feature of the carnival is the public roasting of whole oxen and swine. Farm-labourers and milkmaids, it is true, no longer come to be hired, but the visitor can find amusement in "all the fun of the fair."*



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

ROYALTY AND THE ROYAL MAIL: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES RETURNING FROM NEWGATE STREET AFTER THE FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING OF THE NEW G.P.O. BUILDING.

*The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the site of the new building, which is to be erected on the ground once occupied by Christ's Hospital, some while before the King and Queen.*



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

ROYALTY AND THE ROYAL MAIL: THE KING AND QUEEN DRIVING DOWN HOLBORN FOR THE FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING OF THE NEW KING EDWARD'S BUILDING OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

*The King and Queen drove to the ceremony by way of Holborn, escorted by Royal Horse Guards. Their Majesties were accompanied by Princess Victoria. The King wore Field-Marshal's uniform.*



# THE ROYAL WEDDING AT GLUCKSBURG: THE MARRIAGE OF A NEPHEW OF KING EDWARD.

Drawn by E. Audo, our Special Artist at Glücksburg.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 21, 1905.—568

THE WEDDING OF THE DUKE CHARLES EDWARD OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA AND PRINCESS VICTORIA ADELAÏDE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-GLÜCKSBURG: THE CIVIL CEREMONY IN GLÜCKSBURG CASTLE.

*The civil marriage of the Duke Charles Edward took place in the Ducal Castle at Glücksburg on October 11, and was followed by the religious ceremony in the little Gothic chapel of the Castle. The first ceremony was conducted by Herr von Willich, Minister of State and of the Grand Ducal House of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg being the head of the Glücksburg House. Amongst those present were the Kaiser and Kaiserin, Duke Frederick Ferdinand, the bride's father; the Duchess of Albany, mother of the bridegroom; the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing the King. The honeymoon is being spent at Lüttenburg and the Castle of Greinberg in Lower Austria. The young Duke and Duchess will make their State entry on the fifth of next month.*



# THE GREATEST ACTOR OF HIS DAY: A PICTORIAL RECORD.

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING IN SOME OF THE PARTS HE PLAYED AND IN PRIVATE LIFE.



MATHIAS IN "THE BELLS," THE PART THAT FIRST BROUGHT SIR HENRY FAME.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.



BECKET IN "BECKET" (THE PART SIR HENRY WAS PLAYING IMMEDIATELY BEFORE HIS DEATH), AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



DR. PRIMROSE IN "THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD" (WITH ELLEN TERRY AS OLIVIA).

PHOTOGRAPH BY WINDOW AND GROVE.



JINGLE IN "PICKWICK," ALBURY'S VERSION OF "THE PICKWICK PAPERS."

PHOTOGRAPH BY LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.



IN HIS ROBES AS LL.D., CAMBRIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WINDOW AND GROVE.



SIR HENRY READING TENNYSON'S "BECKET" IN THE RESTORED CHAPTER - HOUSE OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



VANDERDECKEN IN "VANDERDECKEN."

PHOTOGRAPH BY LANGFIER.



AN EARLY PORTRAIT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHANCELLOR.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## WORK AND PLAY.

Of late days I have met with several suggestive articles on the physical and social phases of the work and play question. Both aspects of the subject present food for thought, and the relationship of the play side of things to national prosperity is, I think, one of an importance such as entitles it to the serious consideration of every citizen. The physical side of recreation belongs to the category of things in which the scientist is accustomed to include sleep itself. Play in this sense is rest, in the sense that its exercise involves, as a rule, the bringing into action of parts and muscles (or even brain-cells) different from those employed in our work.

The sedentary man may thus take his recreation in the way of golf, tennis, or cricket. Many of our students are famous footballers. Cycling is a popular exercise or pastime among those who pass their working hours indoors. The brisk walk of the merchant or his clerk is another example of recreative energy expended in muscular exercise, as distinguished from the brain-toil of the office. Here we can see how play is the exchange of one series of functions as regards their action for that of another and different series. Recreation acts in toning up functions which lie dormant in our working hours, and thus the balance is maintained between our bodily belongings, and a kind of physiological harmony established.

But the varieties of recreation are not always so definitely opposed to work as indicated in the foregoing remarks. Many an intellectual man, engaged in brain-work by day, finds his recreation in chess, for example, and I presume that nobody will deny that this game involves a very large amount of mental exertion. Whist makes less serious demands on our cerebration, but a serious player may expend on his game quite as much thought as he does on a business, legal, or medical problem. I suspect that, excluding cases of unwise devotion to such games, resulting in brain-fag through making a toil of a pleasure, the recreation is one in which different groups of brain-cells are brought into play from those employed in the daily labours. At least, we may suppose that it is the actual difference of the problems submitted in the game from those of the ordinary work which by contrast seems to make for recreation.

Play thus stands as a form of "rest" on a different platform from sleep itself. The latter state alone represents repose and recuperation, such as no other phase of bodily function can replace. For even play will tire us, because of the exercise of the muscles or other structures involved. Sleep repairs the loss of energy which takes place both in work and in recreation, and stands thus by itself as an aspect of life which has really no adequate or exact parallel in our history. So far, there is no confusion possible between play and work, or between both and sleep. The consideration of cases in which people toil harder in recreation than they do at work—or shall we say of people who labour as hard in the hours of recreation as when they engage in business?—does not here concern us. If "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," it is equally true that over-devotion to recreation represents an evil of equal extent. It is here that the social considerations of the subject intervene, and these are of interest to everybody.

Writers point out to us that the opportunities for amusement have increased enormously within the last quarter of a century or less. Especially is this true of theatrical and allied entertainments. Theatres and music-halls have become multiplied. Small towns which a few years ago were visited occasionally by a travelling company who sojourned for a night in the Town Hall, now boast of a regular theatre (perhaps two) with a music-hall or two in addition. I need not refer to the extraordinary number of theatres which have sprung up of late days in and around London itself. Proportionately to its size, Glasgow is as well provided, and Edinburgh nearly so. English provincial towns have witnessed the same boom in theatrical enterprise. If things theatrical did not return a profit, the multiplication of places of amusement would speedily cease. We may conclude fairly that there is a strong demand; hence, of course, the ready supply.

There is yet another phase of this special form of amusement which betokens the hold it has obtained on the people. You will find that in ten cases out of twelve the conversation of the ordinary dinner-table veers round naturally to theatrical matters, and concerns the discussion of plays and players. Nobody doubts that the drama will be always with us. As an intellectual treat, there are few things to beat a good play well acted. It is a form of literature which is as old as man himself. But there are plays and plays, of course; and taking the modern taste for what are only rapid, senseless farragos of song and dance, without plot or meaning (though Mr. Stead finds too much meaning in some), one, without a suspicion of Puritanism in the remark, may declare that the great extension of a taste for theatrical amusement is not altogether for the national good.

As a nation, I maintain, we are getting to think more of our play than our work. The people to-day, as at Rome of old in its decadent time, cry out for "bread and games." In no other country do we witness the same eager pursuit of pleasure. Work is first and recreation second, and we need not feel surprised that devotion to labour brings its reward in increased commerce. Fiscal reformers might bethink themselves of the condition represented by the masses of a country who work well, compared with those of another land who play too largely. Abroad the working man enjoys himself on a scale which, compared with our own amusements, is modesty itself. When thousands travel hundreds of miles to witness a football match, leaving work for play, the state of things, I maintain, is "parlous." If there is a Nemesis following our nation at all, I believe it is represented by the all-play and no-work idea.

ANDREW WILSON.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

HENRY CLARKE (Bangalore, India).—We are very sorry we are unable to publish your game, as we are only too desirous to print examples of amateur play. Both sides show many faults, and there is no redeeming strategy to atone for the general weakness of the game.

JOHN PARKER (Belfast).—Your problem shows constructive skill; but the theme is too well known for our use, and is now little more than an elementary idea in composition.

E. J. POIGLASE (Bristol).—Thanks for problem.

SIDNEY B. WARD (Wansford).—Yes; No. 3205 is quite correct.

H. M. PRIDEAUX (Bristol).—We have written to you, addressed to the Club, Berkeley Square.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3195 and 3197 received from Laurent Changuson (Uredenburg, Cape Colony); of No. 3201 from P. N. Banerji (Dhar, Central India); of No. 3203 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3204 from E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge); Doryman, and Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury); of No. 3205 from C. E. Perugini, E. Lawrence (Cheltenham), Doryman, Key A. Mays (Bedford), Hereward, A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), D. Weir (Fivemiletown), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), and E. G. Rodway.

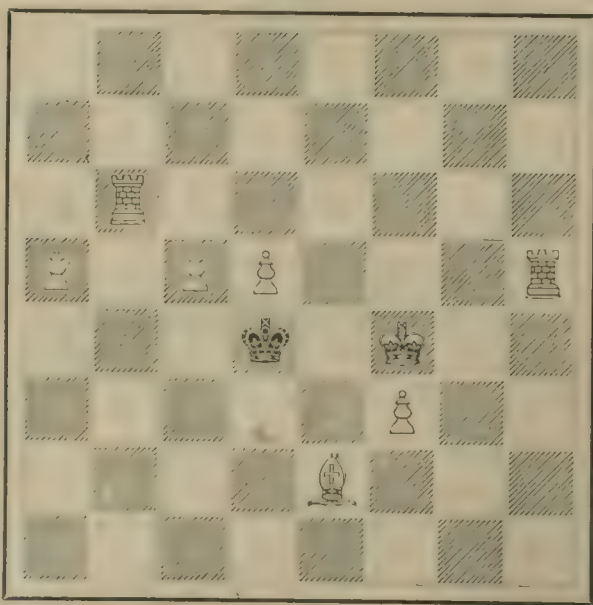
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3206 received from Shadforth, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Randolph L. (Shrewsbury), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), R. Watters (Canterbury), Doryman, F. Henderson (Leeds), Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), Charles Burnett, W. Hopkinson (Derby), E. J. Winter-Wood, R. H. Evans (Liverpool), J. W. Haynes (Winchester), Sconic, and E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3205.—By G. F. H. PACKER.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt (from Kt 7th) to K 6th Any move  
2. Q or Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 3208.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

## CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played at Ostend between Messrs. SCHLÖCHTER and WOLF.  
(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	was in store for him, but here his fate is sealed. Kt to Q 2nd was his best reply.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
3. P to K 3rd	P to B 4th	18. B takes B	Kt takes B
4. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd	19. B takes P (ch)	
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
6. Castles	P to Q R 3rd		
7. Kt to B 3rd	P takes B P		
8. B takes P	P to Q Kt 4th		
9. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
10. P to Q R 4th	P to B 5th		
11. P takes P	P takes P		
12. R takes R			
13. B to Kt sq	Q to Kt sq		
14. P to K 4th	B to K 2nd		
15. B to Kt 5th	Castles		
16. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th		

We prefer B to K 2nd. The advance of the Queen's wing Pawns from this stage is premature.

White has practically got two pieces for his one, as this Bishop is completely cut off from any further part in the game.

He may be pardoned for not seeing what

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Western Chess Association between Messrs. SCHRADER and UDEMANN.  
(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to B 3rd	P to K B 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. P to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	20. R to Q 3rd	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	21. Kt to Q sq	B to R 3rd
5. P to B 4th	Kt takes B	22. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
6. P takes Kt	B to Kt 5th	23. Q to R 5th	K to Kt 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	P takes P	24. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 4th
8. B takes P	Castles	25. R to K R 3rd	Q to B 3rd
9. K Kt to K 2nd	R to K sq	26. Kt to Q 3rd	Q takes Q P
10. Castles Q R		27. Kt to B 5th	
11. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes B	28. Kt takes R	B to B sq
12. K Kt takes Kt	B to B sq	29. R to Q 3rd	R takes Kt
13. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. Kt to K 3rd	P to B 3rd
14. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	31. Kt to B 5th (ch)	B takes Kt
15. P to B 5th	R takes P	32. P takes B	R to K 2nd
16. P takes P		33. R (K-B sq) to Q sq	Q to B 2nd
17. K R to B sq	B to Q 2nd	34. Q to R 3rd	R to K 6th
	Q to R 4th	35. R takes R	P takes R
		36. R to Q 6th	Resigns.

The weakness of Black's fifth move is now evident.

White's confident play is justified by the admirable disposition of his forces. He thus secures a passed Pawn on his sixth square, where it can only be captured at the cost of a piece.

The lively counter-attack here set up might easily prove successful, but White is equal to every emergency. The play at this point is really absorbing.

Presenting Black with a choice of evils from not one of which there is any chance of escape.

R to Q 7th is also a pretty way of winding up this excellent game.

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## THE SEA-OFFICERS OF NELSON'S DAY.

BY R.N.

The interest created or renewed in the Navy as it was at Trafalgar by the centenary we celebrate this week has found expression in many ways, but, naturally enough, has centred very largely in the character and achievements of the great Admiral himself. Yet when we think of it, we can but feel that the picture of the times is incomplete unless we are able to group around the central figure those other personal elements which made up the weapon which Nelson handled so successfully. Vaguely, the public has been led to believe that with a few exceptions the officers were a hard-living, hard-swearing, rather brutal body of men, caring little for their own, and less for their men's lives, and accustomed to regard the "cat" as the only possible means of keeping their ships' companies in order. But the truth is that, as the biographer of Sir William Parker writes, there were good and bad, as in other classes and communities, but, on the whole, in the sea-service of the period it was the good that predominated.

The sea-officers of Trafalgar days were officially subdivided into those who carried the King's commission and those who did not. The former class comprised the Flag Officers, the Captains, and the Lieutenants, while all the other officers, and some of them in very inferior grades, were warranted by various authorities. In the years immediately preceding Trafalgar a considerable improvement had been made in the method in vogue for supplying officers to the fleet. Practically the old system by which youngsters were taken to sea by their relatives or patrons as "servants" or "volunteers" had ruled since Tudor times. But this was now considerably modified, and, though not entirely abolished until the end of the great war, had already begun to fall into disrepute. On the whole, it had given fairly good results, or the alternative system introduced by Charles II. and reorganised when the Naval Academy was instituted in 1730 would have made more headway than it did. But the Admiralty nominees who passed through the College at Portsmouth, and thus into the service, did not, as a rule, achieve anything like the same amount of success that the lads did who rose by what may be called professional interest.

Nelson, of course, is as good an example as could be found. The son of a country clergyman, it was with the patronage of his mother's brother, Captain Suckling, that he entered the Navy, and his early advancement to the rank of Captain at the age of twenty-one was similarly due to the circumstance that his uncle and patron had become Comptroller of the Navy. Many instances of a like nature could be quoted, but the early advancement thus obtained was seldom beneficial to the recipient unless he showed himself to be a competent officer and equal to the responsibility. It was mainly due to this cause that there was less discontent and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Lieutenants who had been passed over than might have been expected. Many of these never hoped to be promoted, especially if their attainments were merely those of a seaman or their age made their selection for a higher grade unlikely. Sometimes, too, a Lieutenant's commission was given as a reward for gallantry even to a man who was serving before the mast, and then, although it was possible, he could hardly expect further promotion.

Of the other officers, the masters, who were warranted by the Trinity House, the surgeons, by the Navy Board, and the pursers, by the Admiralty, were only granted a uniform just before Trafalgar, and, although very largely recruited from the same social strata as the commissioned officers, were expected to find their reward for good service in pay and perquisites, pecuniary or otherwise, rather than in honour and glory. The uniform given them resolved itself mainly into a blue coat with gilt buttons, but without the marks of distinction or rank, which were not to come until later. These latter were reserved for the commissioned officers, and mainly for the several grades of Admirals, although Captains of three years' seniority and over were distinguished from those of less service, and the Lieutenants were distinguished from the warrant officers by the white piping on the lappels and on the cuffs of the coat. It is interesting to note too that a change in the uniform was made between the dates of the Nile and of Trafalgar, and that a further change (which could scarcely have taken effect at the time of the battle) was authorised in the year of Trafalgar itself. Nor should it be forgotten that the white patch on the midshipman's collar was intended to show that he was "to be in the rank of gentleman," and might cherish the ambition of rising to the dignity of a commission.

The practice by which these youngsters (whether designated midshipmen or volunteers, or the servant of some officer, or even with a lower deck rating, as was sometimes the case) entered upon their sea-career as the protégés of their Captain, placed the latter in the position towards them which was party that of a parent and partly that of a pedagogue. It was a rough school indeed, but the influence of the Captain can almost invariably be traced in the subsequent careers of the youngsters who served under him. It was therefore of great importance where special interest was felt in an individual to choose for him a Captain who was recognised as exerting a happy influence over his charges.

The method of entry of the heads of the non-combatant branches was somewhat similar, but it was not absolutely necessary that they should rise from the lower grades in their department. The masters had to pass an examination at the Trinity House for the various classes of ships to which they were warranted. The pursers were to a large extent nominated by the Captains, and were frequently relations. Both master and purser had, as a rule, some naval family connection, and the former was not infrequently a Bluecoat boy. The surgeons and the chaplains, on the other hand, appear to have come from a lower social grade and to have taken to a sea-life because they were unable to succeed in obtaining a living on shore. None of these officers were officially of ward-room rank, although they generally messed with the Lieutenants.



THE GREATEST ACTOR OF HIS DAY: A PICTORIAL RECORD.

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING IN SOME OF THE PARTS HE PLAYED



HAMLET IN "HAMLET."  
DRAWN BY H. JOHNSON.



SHYLOCK IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."  
DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.



RICHELIEU IN "RICHELIEU."  
DRAWN BY D. H. FRISTON.



KING ARTHUR IN "KING ARTHUR,"  
DRAWN BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE.



ROBESPIERRE IN "ROBESPIERRE."  
DRAWN BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE.



KING LEAR IN "KING LEAR."  
DRAWN BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE.



MACBETH IN "MACBETH."  
DRAWN BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE.



MEPHISTOPHELES IN "FAUST."  
DRAWN BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE.



ROBERT LANDRY IN "THE DEAD HEART."  
DRAWN BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE.



## NOVELS AND BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

THE choice of Mr. A. S. Forrest to illustrate Mr. Frank Bullen's "Back to the Sunny Seas" (Smith, Elder) was exceedingly happy. A clever workman, he knows evidently how to colour with a view to the process: here, at any rate, is none of the disagreeable qualities that almost inevitably we find in coloured illustration. And he is a genuine humorist. The humour of such drawings as "Martinique Fashions," "Ripe Bananas," "Washing Day," and others, does not reside in the situations they depict, but rather seems essential to these dusky coquettes and beauties whom (so it appears) Mr. Forrest has only to represent faithfully in order that we also may enjoy it. Mr. Bullen perhaps is not a humorist, but he has much of his illustrator's spontaneity. He made this trip to the West Indies and around the Spanish Main as the guest of the Royal Mail Packet Company, and his thorough enjoyment in it is reflected in his pages. They are sunny, like the seas which he revisited with so much delight. For the most part, he has confined himself to such impressions of the Barbados, Jamaica, Tobago, and other places he touched at, as might be made on the tourist of any nationality, but the political aspect of the West Indies is not entirely ignored. And in regard to it, Mr. Bullen is emphatic in his warning that America is the enemy. In fact, he does not hesitate to tell us that the Americans are our enemies always. Their business men, he says, seem to direct all their energies to the undermining of British trade everywhere, but nowhere so unscrupulously as in the Caribbean seas. Well, Mr. Bullen's opinion on this point is only the opinion of Mr. Bullen, but he expresses it deliberately and with every evidence of good faith, and in consequence deserves a hearing. In any case, he and Mr. Forrest have produced a very pleasant volume.

The faults we pointed out in "Enid" again discount the merit of Mr. Pickthall's new novel, "Brendle" (Methuen), which is, however, a far stronger story, and should have a better chance, we think, of holding the public interest. Nevertheless, it is ill-regulated and redundant; and so the ironical observations of provincial life, the sly dissection of politicians, and the really fine portrayal of human complexity in old Ashford and his artist son remain obscured by an irritating diffuseness. The book might be likened to a substantial mansion overgrown by greenery, imposing in bulk and broad design, but trailing off to weatherboard on the back premises. The reason of this may be that Mr. Pickthall does not think it necessary to weigh and parcel out his story into skeleton chapters before he writes it—a precaution that may be reasonably neglected by mentally tidy, precise people, but one that would be judicious in an author who so palpably lacks an eye for proportion and the judgment of values. "Brendle" straggles on from crisis to anti-crisis, until at the end, when every touch should have its cumulative triumph, the prevailing impression comes to be sheer disappointment. The chain of fate that shackles Hammond Ashford to his materialistic father's caprice even after the latter's death, is well forged, and is not allowed to slacken; but the zigzag progression of the characters' affairs is too loose to keep an average attention close to them. We are not going to compare "Brendle" with "Said the Fisherman," where the same fatalistic motive and an Eastern inconsequence were blended with signal success, because we have no wish to depreciate further a novel that has much good work and observation embedded in it.

We cannot say that we have found "The Yarn of Old Harbour Town" (T. Fisher Unwin) a very inspiring affair. Yet we ought to have done so, and the fault lies with the author, and not with his material. When, if not in sight of a gallant sinner holding the affections of outraged beauty, should our hearts leap up and the blood run more quickly within us? And that is Mr. Clark Russell's yarn of Walter Lawrence and Lucy Acton, the romance of the Old Harbour Town. True, "Mr. Lawrence" (as the author rather tiresomely names him throughout) does not play a hero's part; yet such as it is, it is not unheroically conceived or carried out, and we do not judge the characters of fiction by the standards which we set up for the conduct of our neighbours. In no case, at any rate, could a sense that he little deserved to win the lovely Lucy rob us of the thrill which Walter's escapade would give us, if only it were artfully related; nor could it deprive a well-told story of the glamour of the times in which this one is set—the days of Nelson, whose immortal figure even appears in it for an hour. Yet, with all his opportunities, Mr. Clark Russell leaves us cold. Learned, as he is about ships and shipping, he fails to gather their romance. His characters, for all the stirring things they are made to do, never seem to live; they talk much, but do not discover even a corner of their hearts. If, as we are inclined to believe, he has affected a certain simplicity of treatment with the intention of realising the better the period in which his story is laid, the experiment is unfortunate, for the effect is only insipid.

"The Winged Helmet," by Harold Steele Mackaye (Dean and Son), is typical of romances which reach us in increasing numbers from the other side of the Atlantic. It is illustrated according to a custom, happily less common with ourselves than over there, of clouding the intentions of the author. It is also historical—that is to say, it purports to be laid in the time of Francis I., and even pins itself down to a particular date—1523. We are given to know that somewhere in the background are Charles of Bourbon and Charles of Spain and Henry VIII. of England, all in league. The immediate characters are called Armand of Beaulieu, and Yvonne, his wife, and Henri de Bersier, her brother, and their neighbour de Pompilac—but a "de" and a "du" and a title or two do not exactly create a period. Still, the scene is France, and the time the twenties of the sixteenth

century, and one is grateful to the author for the information, however irrelevant in reality it may be. The great point is that the personages of the story carry weapons conveniently about with them, and dwell in castles, with moats and secret stairs and lords who have the power of life and death within their walls. Mr. Mackaye's characters do, and make the very most of the resulting opportunities. They fail us nothing in what we may call their sanguinary activities. If, in all the pother about the white helmet, they behave in a way that is not very intelligible, it is well for us to remember that human nature may have been different four hundred years ago. As a matter of fact, if we can believe the novelists, it is vastly different at our own doors sometimes from anything we could have imagined.

We have been waiting anxiously for Captain Robert Scott's record of the great voyage of the *Discovery*, and the book comes to us now in two handsome volumes produced without regard to cost by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. Here we find material in plenty for the amusement of the idly intelligent reader, and the instruction of the traveller, the geographer, the scientist, and the student of natural history. Captain Scott makes apologies for his lack of literary experience, but he has no occasion for uneasiness. His narrative, simple and straightforward, suffices for all the purposes of the book.

The story of the *Discovery* dates from 1893, when Sir Clements Markham, the respected head of the Royal Geographical Society, resolved to send an expedition to the South Pole. Some years passed in preparations, but in 1898 the Royal Society joined the Geographical, and the work proceeded apace. The *Discovery* was built—in this connection Mr. Llewellyn Longstaff's donation of £25,000 must not be forgotten—the name given to the ship being chosen because five other vessels called *Discovery* had set out in past times on exploration work. In August 1901 the new *Discovery*, sixth of her name, now ready for her great work, was lying off Cowes, and on the Christmas Eve, when she left Lyttelton, in New Zealand, she caught her last glimpse of the civilised world. Then the troubles of travel asserted themselves, but before the *Discovery* went into winter quarters on the coast of Victoria Land in February 1902, she had left upon Mount Terror the record of her progress that was to serve as a guide to the relief-ship *Morning* later on. On April 23, when Captain Scott and his brave companions were five hundred miles beyond the farthest goal that previous travellers had reached, the sun departed for four months, and the company kept mid-winter day on June 23, and started the *South Polar Times* to add to their recreations and amusements.

September brought the spring to the land, and the real work of the expedition began. The party broke up. Captain Scott went south and west, Lieutenant Armitage went west, Lieutenant Barne south-west, and Lieutenant Royds south-east.

By January Captain Scott and his party had reached the southern limit of their journey, their dogs dead, their health seriously threatened, and generally speaking, the limits of their endurance reached. The return to the ship came to an end on Feb. 3, after ninety-three days of travel, in which they had covered close upon a thousand miles. Back on the *Discovery*, the records of the other explorers of the party were received and considered, the western journey being full of special interest. In the meantime, the *Morning*, the relief-ship which left London docks on July 9, 1902, had arrived, and at the beginning of February Captain Scott was able to read his letters from home. It is clear from his narrative that he was not anxious to be relieved, and felt quite competent to conclude the work he had in hand. Having been provided with good working material, he asked no more.

In September 1903 one party under Royds and Wilson went towards Cape Crozier in search of Emperor Penguins, and Lieutenant Barne started to lay out a dépôt beyond White Island. Later Captain Scott proceeded towards the summit of Victoria Island, a journey that was destined to come to a close before its proper time. Perhaps the loss of his guide-book, issued by the Royal Geographical Society under the title of "Hints to Travellers," did much to spoil his chances. Of the way in which the *Discovery* was frozen, of the orders that came out to leave her and return home by the relief-ship, and of the final freeing of the *Discovery* on Feb. 16, 1904, there is no space to write at length. On Sept. 9 of last year the famous vessel, her work well done, lay at Spithead. "The Voyage of the *Discovery*" is a book to read, to ponder, and to preserve.

"The Wisdom of the East Series" that Mr. Cranmer-Blyng and Dr. Kapadia are editing so ably for the house of Murray, has received a notable addition with the publication of the Sheikh Sa'di's "Rose Garden." Of the celebrated Sufi and Poet who gave the world the "Pand Nameh," the "Gulistan," and the "Bustan," Great Britain knows too little. While the wisdom of the "Gulistan" or Rose Garden has made its way to this country by many channels, there are few translations, and these leave much to be desired. Gladwin in 1818, and Ross in 1823, presented prose versions rather stiffly written; Eastwick gave us heavy prose and halting verse somewhere in the 'fifties; and in 1888 the Kamashastra Society of India presented an edition in which the erotic verses received a very large measure of attention. Mr. Cranmer-Blyng, whose renderings of Chinese poetry into English verse have received the praise of poets and scholars, edits the new version of "The Rose Garden" with conspicuous success, contributing a charming preface and entering into the spirit of the Sheikh's many moods with an earnestness that is quite gratifying, and suggests complete ability to handle a subject that has an amazing variety of aspects. This spirited yet delicate edition of a charming work, published at a very low figure, should confer upon Sa'di in this country the measure of appreciation he enjoys among intelligent readers on the Continent and in the East.

## VICTUALLING THE FLEET IN NELSON'S TIME.

THERE have been times in the history of the British Navy when the seaman, suffering under accumulated hardships and deprivations, has "voted the King's service worse than galley slavery," when his food was poisonous, his water putrid, his ale stored in old oil and fish casks, and his body given over to corruption and disease. We have read in all the books the villainous tale—of the "banyan days" of scarcity, the feeding of "six upon four," the biscuit of adamant hardness when it was not the home of maggots and weevils, the beef of fibrous and mummy-like substance, the rancid pork, the unspeakable cheese, the "Scotch coffee" brewed out of burnt biscuit, the "burgoo," "skillogoe," and other horrors innumerable. Have not scandalous Ward, in his "Wooden World Dissected," and Jack Nasty-Face, in his "Nautical Economy," told the abominable story?

Those were not the days of Nelson—not the times in which men like St. Vincent, Nelson himself, Collingwood, and Cornwallis, and captains like Hardy, Troubridge, and Hallowell ruled the lives of the seamen. There had, indeed, under such strenuous leadership, been a wonderful improvement in the lives of the men who fought in our ships of war. Hardships there were, no doubt; but much depended upon the stations on which the ships were serving. That entertaining writer, Admiral Bartholomew James, says that, in his younger days, in 1779, when he was in the West Indies, there was a great scarcity. On one occasion, the bread being all expended, they were reduced to "the ounce of pork only, having no kind of provisions in the ship." But presently other vessels arrived and supplied them "with wine, tea, sugar, sheep, fowls, and almost every article we could possibly make use of." This remark is illustrative of what often happened in the British Navy, although one would not suggest that the seamen shared all the plenty, and there was often anxiety when provisions ran low, and when, as Bartholomew James says, "the last butt of water was in breach." The distress was often unavoidable, and those who had been bred to the sea were not accustomed to complain. They were the "quota men" and the landmen out of whose discontent seditious tumult began to rear its head. Even the mutineers at Spithead and the Nore had comparatively small complaint to make about the food. At least, it was not the ground of their dissatisfaction. Their pay had not been raised since the time of Charles II. They rarely enjoyed it without some diminution, and they claimed the higher rate which Howe had promised. That was at the root of the mutiny. At the same time, provisions of short weight and inferior quality were much in their minds.

In the weary hardships of the great blockades under men like St. Vincent, Nelson, Cornwallis, Pellew, and Alexander Cochrane it was a constant preoccupation with the Admirals to procure fresh meat and vegetables for the men, and one of the greatest difficulties arose from the fact that the victuallers were not naval officers, and did not know all the likings of the men. St. Vincent wrote from the Mediterranean in 1796 that the failure of the supply of live cattle, since the enemy had gained possession of Leghorn, gave him the greatest apprehension lest scurvy should return, and he agreed with the physician and the surgeon of the *Victory* that, next after fresh animal food, onions and lemons were the best antiscorbutics and antiseptics. The price might be high, but "no price is too great to preserve the health of the fleet." When some inevitable scarcity followed, he reminded the men that there never had been a fleet so well and abundantly supplied at sea with everything that could constitute the health and comfort of the men.

Nelson was constantly solicitous to maintain the standard which St. Vincent had set. His plan for securing provisions, water, and supplies of all sorts, brought to the ships either at sea or in unfrequented roadsteads, worked admirably, and he told St. Vincent he never could have spared the ships to go to Gibraltar for supplies. He made exhaustless endeavour to secure drinking water and fresh provisions, which he knew were absolutely indispensable to the health of the ships' companies. There were great difficulties, but he displayed the utmost dexterity in management, and he insisted to the Spanish authorities that the fleet had a right to refreshments so long as peace between the two countries continued. Pellew, blockading the French ships at Ferrol, adopted the same attitude, and procured ample supplies by arrangement with the Spanish Governor. His successor, Cochrane, declared that he had reduced the provisioning to a system, and had succeeded in bringing down the price of fresh meat, wine, and other necessities by almost one-half. Cornwallis, off Brest, established a system, which worked admirably, of sending his ships periodically to Cawsand Bay to refresh and replenish, and on the score of food his men had very little to complain of, their greatest hardship being the terrible weather in which their work was often carried on. By these means were the health and comfort of the seamen cared for, and it is pleasant to think at this time that the men who fought our battles a century ago were under the command of Admirals who had their welfare at heart.

The store-provisions were, no doubt, subject to deterioration, and there were scandals in preparing them, but the orders issued and the precautions taken generally made this impossible. The beef and pork for store-meal had to be carefully examined by the officers of the victualling-yards for quality, and the storekeeper and clerk of the check had to take account of the exact weight. Not less, or even more, care was taken about the beer, and the master brewer was directed to be present with the officers of the yard to ascertain the weight and quality of the materials. We may therefore conclude that such hardships as Nelson's men suffered were not so great as some have said, though certain just complaints were against those who perpetrated iniquities in the establishments at home.

JOHN LEYLAND.



# THE JUBILEE OF A GREAT DOG SHOW: THE KENNEL CLUB'S EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



1. MR. H. S. WRIGHT'S ENGLISH SETTER, LADY TEA/DAY.
2. MR. R. TOON'S FOX TERRIER (WIRE) PUPPY, ENDIE/DIE DINAH. (THREE FIRSTS.)
3. LADY DECIES' PEKINGESE, PEKIN POPPY. (TWO FIRSTS.)
4. MR. W. A. MURRAY'S BULL-DOG, MISS MAY MATADOR. (TWO FIRSTS AND CHAMPIONSHIP.)
5. MISS B. THOMSON'S PUG, LAWS DOLLIS. (ONE FIRST AND ONE SECOND.)

6. MR. W. WHITE'S BASSET HOUND, LOO LOO LOO. (FIRST.)
7. MISS M. R. ILLIEMACHE'S GREAT DANES, KRISHNA (FIRST AND SPECIAL) AND LORNA DOONE (TWO FIRSTS AND TWO SPECIALS.)
8. MR. E. SPALDING'S MASTIFF, HELMSLEY DEFENDER. (THREE FIRSTS AND ONE SECOND.)
9. MR. E. SORBY'S GREYHOUND, TREYFV QUEEN. (FIRST AND CHAMPIONSHIP.)

10. MR. C. GOODMAN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, MISS STORMY. (THREE FIRSTS.)
11. MR. R. J. CALCUTT'S DEERHOUND, EVENING QUESTOR. (THREE FIRSTS, A SECOND, AND A SPECIAL.)
12. MR. H. R. COOKE'S FIAT-COATED RETRIEVER, HIGH LUGH BLARNEY. (TWO FIRSTS.)
13. DR. E. E. SEMMONCE'S BLOODHOUND, CHAMPION MIRABLES MISCHIEF. (FIRST.)
14. H.M. THE QUEEN'S BORZOI, VASSIKA. (FIRST.)



## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A TRAFALGAR TAR: NELSON'S OFFICERS AND MEN AT SEA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING THE UNIFORMS WORN AT THE NILE, AT COPENHAGEN, AND, TO SOME EXTENT, AT TRAFALGAR.

THE seaman proper, in which term may be included the ordinaries and "landsmen" who formed a large portion of the ships' companies at Trafalgar, were divided then, as now, into two watches. A man who had formed part of the watch below from twelve to four, or, as it was called, the middle watch, would have been on duty during the previous four hours, although, unless called for some special station, as at the wheel or in the chains, or look-out, or if not required for trimming the sails, he might have taken some rest during that time. During his



A CAPTAIN.

were required. Probably, as dawn was Lieutenant, would proceed shortly to trim the sails, perhaps shaking out reefs or setting some of the lighter canvas, in order to pick up the ship's appointed station in the fleet. Then the business of cleaning the upper deck would begin. This was either scrubbed or dry holystoned, in the latter case sand being strewn upon the decks, and the men, on their knees, rubbing this with large, soft stones, removing the dirt, which was afterwards swept up and thrown overboard. By the time this was done the moment had come to turn the hands out, and everybody proceeded to lash up the hammocks, bringing them on deck and stowing them methodically in the nettings which ran round the gun-wales of the ship. Then the lower decks had to be cleaned, breakfast was served, and the men "cleaned themselves" in their dress for the day. The men lived in messes, arranged for the most part by the First Lieutenant, with the Master-at-Arms and the petty officers. The number of men in a mess was formed partly of one watch and partly of the other. The artificers and other handicraftsmen, technically known as "idlers," because they were

watch below, too, he might have been summoned by the roll of the drum to his gun or other station at general quarters on an alarm or for exercise. His slumbers might have been disturbed by the summons of "All hands!" for shortening sail or some

similar duty requiring the presence on deck of more than the watch. But at four o'clock he would be roused out, and, after hastily throwing on such articles of warm clothing as he possessed, would proceed on deck to the muster of the watch. The watch "called," that which had just been on duty would return to their hammocks, while the newcomers, after the special duty-men had taken up their stations, would be permitted to rest until their services breaking, the officer of the watch, a



A CARPENTER.

for the purpose. Sometimes the Captain, accompanied by the principal officers, including the surgeon, would also pass round and inspect the men; at other times, the report of the officers particularly in charge would be sufficient. But the more ceremonious inspection invariably took place on Sunday.

Divisions over, the ship's company was summoned aft for prayers, read by the chaplain; then the boatswain and his mates piped down, the watch was called, and the ordinary work of the

pulled out, or the end of the kerchief hung down behind, to save the jacket from the tar used in making the pigtail. The broad collar characteristic of the seamen of to-day did not appear till after the Crimean War, nor were black kerchiefs in use for a long time after Trafalgar.

When the men had had their time to clean, the drum "beat to divisions," and all hands repaired to their respective stations, for cleaning guns and arms, clearing up the mess decks, and preparing for an inspection by the commanding officer. When this inspection took place, the men ranged themselves by divisions along the sides of the upper and main decks, and the Marines on the quarter-deck. Each company, either according to their part of the ship or to their station at quarters, was inspected by the Lieutenant of their quarter, or some other officer detailed



AN ADMIRAL.

ship began. Every day a certain portion of the ship's company, during both forenoon and afternoon, whenever the circumstances permitted, was exercised at firing at a mark, while other parties in charge of the armourer, sailmaker, or other petty officers, repaired the small arms, or the sails, or made rope, or performed the other hundred-and-one odd jobs necessary to keep the equipment of the ship in good order. About half-past eleven, if it was necessary to do so, the hands were turned up for punishment, the gratings were rigged against the quarter-deck nettings, or under the mizzen stay, the quartermasters placed themselves on either side, with the small pieces of rope known as seizings for securing the prisoner, while the boatswain and his mates, with the cats in a baize bag, stood handy, and the Marines, under arms, formed across the quarter-deck. The ship's company mustered aft in the gangways, on both sides of the deck; then, by means of the hatchway on the quarter-deck, the culprits were brought up in charge of the master-at-arms and corporal. The officers assembled aft, and, all being ready, the First Lieutenant being ready, the First Lieutenant



A MIDSHIPMAN.



A CAPTAIN OF MARINES.



A LIEUTENANT.

much later in the nineteenth century; but in the set of prints after Rowlandson which were published in 1799, we see the dress of the officers and men who fought under Nelson at the Nile and Copenhagen. To a very large extent, this was also the dress worn at Trafalgar, because, although certain alterations had been made in the regulations, the officers still continued to wear the old uniforms, and most of the changes referred to distinction marks which would not be very obvious in a picture. As for the men, no uniform was prescribed, but blue jackets, blue or white trousers, checked shirts, and straw or tarpaulin hats were the rule for special occasions, such as divisions on Sunday and for going on shore. The collars of the shirts were

not summoned for a night watch, messed by themselves. One man from each watch in each mess was chosen as the cook of the mess, a post which, while it carried with it the duty of preparing and fetching the men's meals for the day, also had its perquisite in the shape of an extra allowance of grog.

The dress of the seamen, although not officially prescribed, and, indeed, of a very heterogeneous character, had a certain amount of uniformity imparted to it by fashion, and by the circumstance that after a ship had been some time at sea the only clothes procurable were those provided by the Government as "slops," to be obtained from the purser.

Distinctive uniforms for all ranks of naval officers were not established until after Trafalgar, and for the seamen not until

reported this to the Captain. That officer, dressed in his cocked hat and sword, was immediately received by the guard presenting arms and every soul fore and aft uncovering. The charge was then read, and the portion of the Articles of War bearing upon the prisoner's offence, and the sentence to be carried out. "Tie him up," said the Captain. The lashes were laid on the back of the prisoner, the master-at-arms counting them meanwhile aloud, and at the end of every dozen the

surgeon examined the culprit and reported his state. The punishment over, the order was given to cast loose, the prisoner was conducted below, and the boatswain and his mates piped down.

Dinner was at noon, and consisted, as a rule, of salt beef or pork, varied with pea-soup and pudding, washed down with wine or spirits, or, if the ship was recently from England, beer or black strap.

After dinner the watch was called, and drills and work went on again while the men of the watch below mended their clothes, gossiped, or slept the afternoon away. Later in the day cheerfulness was promoted among the men by music, dancing, and theatrical amusements. There was, of course, a great deal of monotony in the routine, but the constant activity in which the fleets were kept tended to preserve the men in good health, and there was seldom a day in which some diversion was not caused by a chase or a cutting-out expedition.



A MIDSHIPMAN AND AN ADMIRAL, SHOWING THE UNIFORM THAT CAME INTO USE AFTER TRAFALGAR.



# NELSON IN THE LAND OF THE ENEMY HE FOUGHT AT TRAFALGAR.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVAL HERO FALLS IN LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT AT ST. OMER, NEAR DUNKIRK.

*Towards the end of 1784 Nelson went to France, in company with Captain Michamara, and lodged at St. Omer. To quote Southey: "I have closed the war," said Nelson, in one of his letters, 'without a fortune; but there is not a speck in my character. True honour, I hope, predominates in my mind far above riches.' He did not apply for a ship, because he was not wealthy enough to live on board in the manner which was then become customary. Finding it, therefore, prudent to economise on his half-pay during peace, he went to France. . . . The death of his favourite sister, Anne . . . affected his father so much, that it had nearly occasioned him to return in a few weeks. Time, however, and reason and religion, overcame this grief in the old man; and Nelson continued at St. Omer long enough to fall in love with the daughter of an English clergyman."*





Niemen (French).	Belsham (British).	Pervales (British).	Royal Sovereign (British).	Santa Ana (Spanish).	Victory (British).	Foudrex (French).	Téméraire (British).	Redoubtable (French).	Thunderer (British).	Defence (British).	Prince (British).	Pickle (British).	Britannia (British).	Leviathan (British).	Rocquaine (French).	Santissima Trinidad (Spanish).
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## TRAFALGAR.

FROM THE PAINTING BY W. L. WYLLIE, A.R.A.

*By permission of the Art Union of London, 112, Strand, owners of the copyright, who are publishing an important etching by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., from his own picture.*



## NELSON'S DEVOTION TO HIS FRIEND HARDY.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT.



CAPTAIN HORATIO NELSON ORDERING THE "MINERVA" TO SLOW UNDER THE GUNS OF THE SPANIARDS, IN ORDER THAT HARDY MIGHT BE SAVED.

The incident here illustrated occurred when Nelson was Captain, commanding the "Minerva," in 1797. The vessel was under way from Gibraltar to join Sir John Jervis off Cape St. Vincent, when two Spanish battle-ships began a pursuit of her. Nelson determined to give battle, and the frigate was cleared for action. While this was being done a man fell overboard, and the jolly-boat, under Lieutenant Hardy, was sent to his rescue. The sailor sank immediately, however, and the jolly-boat again headed for the "Minerva," which was rapidly leaving her astern. Nelson took in the situation at a glance, saw his friend Hardy fighting in vain against the current, and, despite the inevitable danger to his vessel, stopped her in order that the jolly-boat might be picked up, exclaiming, "By God, I'll not lose Hardy. Back the mizzen-top sail!"



*"The English nation is the first in the world in matters of personal cleanliness, and it is, therefore, all the more astonishing that so little serious attention is paid to the proper care of the mouth and teeth. The consequence is —and this is fully proved by statistics—that the English have more defective teeth, and endure more suffering from diseases of the digestive organs than any other people in the world."*



It is to be hoped that with the invention of Odol the proper care of the mouth may become as general as the universal habit of washing the face and hands.

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themselves.**



## LADIES' PAGES.

Of Queen Victoria it may be truly said, "Whatever record leap to light she never shall be shamed." There is a certain restraint still on the publication of correspondence and information about the statesmanship of the Victorian reign; but each successive biography that is laid before the public makes it yet more clear, through its reserve, that Queen Victoria herself was one of the leading diplomatists of her era. The biography of Archbishop Tait showed her as the effective mediator between the bench of Bishops and the Radical leaders; that of Mr. Childers displayed her motherly and wise care for the Army; and now that of Lord Granville proves to us her close study and firm control in foreign affairs, especially drawing attention again to the fact, hitherto little understood, that it was she who stood for peace for her land. In Queen Elizabeth's later days, one of her statesmen wrote of her that she was herself the responsible head of her Government, for though she listened, and weighed the counsel given to her, "when all have done their utmost duty, she wills what she wills." Now we see that behind the constitutional barrier which hid the resolute action, based on close and untiring study, of Queen Victoria, she also truly exercised power, and in the greatest questions of policy she too "willed what she willed," and sometimes stood almost alone, worn, wretched, and sleepless with thought and anxiety, but firm and unshaken in support of the course that she judged right; and that, so doing, she swayed the ship of State, and controlled her people's fate for good. Nobody at this moment will claim that it would have been well for England to be engaged in the Continental wars of the 'sixties; and in Lord Granville's letters it is clear how great a factor for peace was the Queen herself.

Queen Victoria was distinguished from her great predecessor, as her brother-in-law, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, observes in his "Memoirs," by her "passionate and constant devotion to her family." She was especially solicitous for the youthful Prince left fatherless from birth, the Duke of Albany, the son of her own most literary and morally excellent youngest son, Prince Leopold. His fortunes were her special care, and she purchased Claremont from the State for his future home—little dreaming that when that home came to be founded the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg would have fallen to his share. The Duchess of Albany, widowed while still a mere girl, has devoted her life to her two children, and will be congratulated by her friends on seeing them both happily married. Her Royal Highness's gift to her son's bride of the train of white satin worked heavily in silver that she wore at her own wedding is an unusual one. At the simple Lutheran wedding ceremony the English guests were most struck by the bridegroom being "supported" on either hand by



A SIMPLE EVENING FROCK.

Black net over black glacé, trimmed with ruchings of the same material, and bands and bows of black velvet, builds this graceful little gown.

a lady when he entered the church. The two ladies with whom he walked were his mother and his bride's aunt—his own cousin by marriage—the German Empress.

Queen Alexandra differs in temperament no less than in position from her royal predecessor, but in womanly qualities they are nearly allied. One of the late Queen's distinguishing characteristics was her gratitude towards those who served her faithfully, shown by kindness towards them, both material and moral. During Queen Alexandra's recent stay in Denmark she visited the lady, now very aged, who was her first teacher of English, over forty years ago; and during the royal stay in Cowes Harbour in August her Majesty made quite a little journey to visit another old servant. How keenly such attentions from her are appreciated can readily be understood. A striking illustration of the gratitude of exalted persons for that faithful service that money cannot repay, has just been given by the Duc de Chartres and his family. The old nurse to his children, who had been living on a pension for some time, having died, the royal household went to great pains to show her memory respect: her remains were actually carried to the ducal mansion and laid in state there, and the old woman's royal nurslings followed her to her last resting-place. In less exalted circles, too, there has recently been quite a series of examples of grateful recognition by masters and mistresses of personal services. Dr. Woodward, of Worcester, has just left his housekeeper fifty pounds a year and the use of a house for life, and to another servant twenty-five pounds down and five shillings a week. A few months ago, Miss Brown, of Bayswater, bequeathed to her maid-companion an annuity of £600 a year and a house, and to her coachman her freehold stables, horses, and carriages. Quite recently, a gentleman divided about £17,000 amongst a number of faithful old servants; and there have been many other instances, all within a short time. Countless rich people, however, forget their moral debt to dutiful, kind, and faithful servants. Heirs who could well spare the sum, small, after all, as it is, that would make comfortable for the remainder of their days the persons whose good conduct in the home has done so much to give comfort to years of the life of the one from whom the heirs inherit, too often ignore this task of providing for his faithful domestic friends and helpers. All too seldom do servants now stop long enough, or serve faithfully and kindly enough, to merit such ultimate reward when their work is no longer needed. But if the reward were more sure to come, doubtless it would be more often deserved. The royal and other good examples may stimulate thought.

Miss Flora Stevenson's record will remain as a proof of the mistake that it is to have made a law to remove women from election to School Boards. She was a member of the Edinburgh School Board

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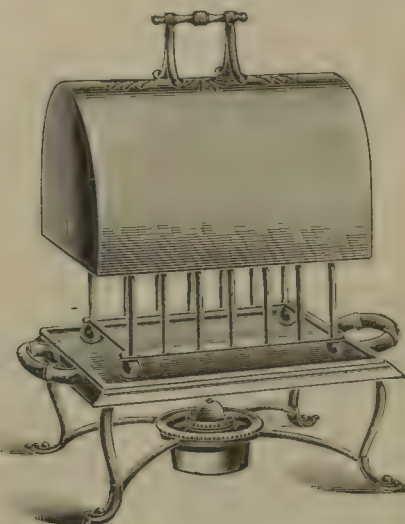
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from its commencement to her death, and the people who knew most of her work in that and other public capacities have heaped upon her every possible proof of appreciation of her service. In 1900 she was elected chairman of the great board controlling the education of the metropolis of Scotland, having previously served as chairman of several of its most important committees. She was made LL.D. of Aberdeen University, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, while so lately as January last her portrait was painted for presentation to her as a testimonial. This portrait she has bequeathed to any public gallery in Scotland that her executor may select, and it will serve to keep in abiding memory the work that women can do in public life, and that has been taken away from them amidst a chorus of compliments on the way in which they did it—as if there were a surplus of capable people willing to give their time and thoughts to the public welfare. Miss Flora Stevenson had a lifelong friend in her sister, Miss Louisa Stevenson, who has also taken a wide and varied part in the public life of Edinburgh. By a coincidence, the death is just announced of the husband of one of the best-known of the sometime lady members of the London School Board, Mr. Joseph Surr. He was a Common Councillor of the City of London himself, and took the greatest possible interest in his clever and good wife's School Board elections and work for the poorest class of children, for Mrs. Surr exposed cruelties in industrial schools.

One of the most ancient of our London charitable institutions, the Royal Maternity Charity of London, which was founded in 1757, and has since that year provided midwives and medical attendance gratuitously to 550,000 poor married women, has just inaugurated a training school for midwives, resident and non-resident, under the Charity's highly able staff of surgeons and trained midwives. The head nurse has the distinction of being nurse-midwife to the German Empress. Queen Alexandra is patron of the Charity, Princess Christian is its president, and Lord Avebury the treasurer. The offices are situated at 31, Finsbury Square, E.C. The midwives trained and employed by this charity have a remarkably successful record, their death-rate being much less than that of the country, as a whole, in similar cases. The call for the services of such persons will become much greater in future owing to a law having been passed forbidding women patients to employ any but a trained and certificated woman as their attendant. What is to be done where no such person is to be obtained—and that means in nearly every rural district—our legislators left out of their consideration. This Act constitutes the first time that the law of England has dictated to patients whom they shall employ for their attendants, and it was passed by the Irish members for Englishwomen; the majority who carried it through was composed exclusively of Irishmen, English members not troubling themselves to attend at all to the matter; but the Irish members, after placing this law on the Statute



THE FASHION IN PLAIDS.

Tartans are stylish cut on the cross as above. Collar, cuffs, and pockets are of black velvet and white cloth braided in black.

Book for the poor Englishwoman, refused to extend it to their own countrywomen! The need for the effort now undertaken by the Royal Maternity Charity is obvious.

How great an addition to the charm of a dinner-table is nice glass, we all know; it is a main point in the decoration of the table, and a refined china service is an essential for epicurean perfection. Add perfect napery, and the battle of the good dinner is at least half won. Messrs. Hampton, of Pall Mall East, have put their up-to-date trained and artistic skill at the disposal of the housewife in both directions, for they have just issued two small books of special bargains in glass and china and linen respectively. The fine linen is wonderfully cheap. There are some exquisite designs by Mr. Walter Crane, carried out in extra superfine Irish linen, double damask weaving, on the list; and in other very good designs and fine quality, two by two yards cloths actually begin at seven-and-sixpence. Sheets, quilts, and blankets appear in the same booklet, and though the price of wool has been much increased recently, Messrs. Hampton have not at present raised the price of their blankets. The glass and china are also very attractive. Clear-cut English glass is the fashion, and there are some special bargains here in the best quality, as well as in cheaper but still fine crystal-glass sets. The dinner-services in stock patterns have the advantage that they can be matched at any time when a piece gets broken by the indifferent housemaid, and so the service is never spoiled by shortness.

It seems each week more certain that three-quarter length coats are dominant in favour. While all lengths are offered, and the redingote down to the feet and fitting at the waist divides suffrages about equally with the "seven-eights" length Empire coat, the fitting three-quarter is favoured above these others by most tailors. When the coat and skirt are of one material, a three-quarter coat is practically indistinguishable from a double skirt; and a bolero with a double skirt, the "upper deck" three-quarter length, is a very fashionable outline, so that the fitted coat is optional to produce the like effect.

Velvet is, as ever in autumn, a favoured material for building the hat; but this year cloth, much stitched, and also folded, is in favour too. Some of the high crowns in velvet are called "concertina," the even folds round and round the crown recalling that torturing instrument. There are many plateau hats, raised at a becoming and not extreme angle to the back or the left side by bandeaux; and the mushroom shape holds its own, in fur in particular. A chinchilla mushroom hat, the brim not large (for most of the new shapes are noticeably moderate in dimensions), trimmed with black ostrich feathers curling gracefully over the low crown from front to back, these supported on a veil of grey chiffon that fell a little way down at the back, was very smart, and new from Paris.

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## ART NOTES.

The Egyptian Hall having gone the way of old bricks, the optical illusions alike of conjurers and of the New English Art Club have found different homes. The hall of the Alpine Club, which has given Art a shelter, is excellently lighted, and the New English Art Club suffers nothing by the change that has taken it there. Moreover, this exhibition is a singularly interesting one. The recruit of the year is Signor Mancini, and it must be hoped that he will contribute regularly, so that we may be assured of seeing his work well hung here, whatever freaks of fate may befall it at Burlington House. Mr. Orpen's work is more important than at the last exhibition; Mr. Rothenstein has never been so successful as in his "An Exposition of the Law"; and Mr. Sargent has favoured us by the showing of an extremely interesting portrait-study of a lady by lamplight. The water-colours of Mr. Wilson Steer and Mr. Rich are as masterly, in their avowed effort after masterliness of brush-work, as it is possible for water-colours to be.

We have almost forgotten in the astonishing brilliance of a later style Mr. Sargent's earlier manner, when he painted with less regard for the triumph of the powerful, and more for that of the subtle, statement of what he painted. We are far from regretting that he is able to paint in the comprehensively encompassing way that is his to-day; but it is always interesting to see specimens of the earlier period, when his eye was for

more intimate effects. This "Lamplight Study" was made with the simple purpose of recording the expression and look of a woman's face; no accessories distract the eye; no fine scheme of composition; therefore the attention is all for the subtle animation of the face. And that is painted to so much exquisite purpose that this

yet hardly less than the usual reality. The picture has its amusing contrast; the "Portrait" is of an elderly Italian, who drinks a cup of tea with infinite composure and good humour, his expression being essentially modern; behind him is an antique bronze, a head sphinx-like, troubled, and severe, emphatically of the past. In Signor Mancini's picture the subtlety and the complexity belong to yesterday, the simplicity and calm belong to the present—a contradiction of the accepted belief.

Mr. William Orpen's work this year shows him to be complete master of his brush, able to say with it just what he will. His "Waiting Their Cue" discovers a barn-like interior, lighted and arranged on Mr. Orpen's canvas with a great sense of the necessities of composition. Moreover, there are in it passages of considerable beauty. Only the limits of space prevent the discussion of his three other pictures. Mr. Will Rothenstein has compassed character and atmosphere in his admirably arranged "An Exposition of the Law." Indeed, the cool quality of the light that streams into the picture from the right is no small triumph.

At the new Mendoza Gallery in Bond Street is an exhibition of works by artists whose bond is that they all dwell in the West of England, and that their works seem

good to the managers of this gallery. The standard found here is, in fact, one of a high technical excellence, not necessarily carrying with it in all cases, however, the true artistic charm. There are, of course,



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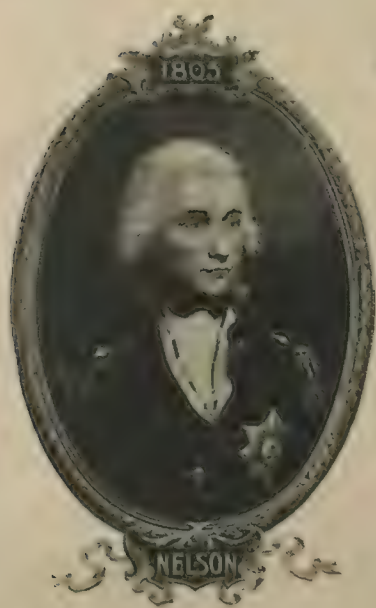
*It was arranged that the King and Queen should reach the site of the new building at half-past twelve, a few minutes after the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was comparatively simple. The Bishop of London offered up prayer, Lord Stanley tendered an address, and after this his Majesty performed his task in the customary manner.*

sketch must rank among this painter's, or any painter's, notable achievements. Signor Mancini's is also a more quiet success than his successes often are. There is in his "Portrait" less of the astonishing glitter of light,

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exceptions to the unfriendliness between painter and spectator caused by this same perfection of technique and lack of sympathetic qualities. Mr. Tuke's "A Norwegian Barquentine" has a freedom of manner altogether welcome. The sailing-vessel, even when her sails are furled, as in Mr. Tuke's drawing, keeps the romance of her calling and of her travels, the romance which Robert Louis Stevenson has put into words: for the creak of a rope or the light of a mast-head lamp takes the mind back to the pages of "Treasure Island," "Ebb-Tide," and "The Wrecker." Mr. Tuke must be thanked, since his drawings do us the same service. Mr. Walter Shaw contributes two sea-pieces, both possessing those good qualities which are familiar in his work—the careful study of the perspective of waves and the happy rendering of their movement.

At the Modern Gallery, also in Bond Street, Mr. Jeffcock does something to put one on better terms with the regulation water-colour sketches of the day. His method is animated; while his power of suggestion and his pleasing colour are qualities unfortunately so rarely seen in such exhibitions that praise is all the more readily accorded him.—W. M.

The Great Eastern Railway Company has just issued a useful little pamphlet giving details of Clacton-on-Sea and Felixstowe as winter resorts. It is claimed that each of these places, which have southern aspects, has record sunshine and mild temperature. Clacton is situated in the centre of a warm and protected crescent-shaped bay, and has a higher record of sunshine than any other town in England. Felixstowe is protected to a very great extent from the north and east winds. Those interested can obtain the pamphlet from the Company's stations.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Lord Mayor presided last week over a meeting held on behalf of the Clergy Pensions Institution. The Bishop of London, who was the principal speaker,

to go into the workhouse. He knew of many churches that used to be full and were now empty, because the incumbent was past work and had not the means of retiring. The Bishop suggested that a system of compulsory insurance might have to be adopted.

The Bishop of Durham has returned to Auckland Castle, and is resuming his normal duties. He is still, however, obliged to take special care, and must for the present avoid public engagements as much as possible.

Lord Tredegar visited Pontypridd last week and laid the foundation of a Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. He reminded the audience that at the Church Congress one of the great questions discussed was the general indifference of the population to religion. He was there to help those who, like the Calvinistic Methodists, were trying to combat the spiritual indifference of the age.

The Archbishop of York, writing in his diocesan magazine, mentions that he was mistaken in speaking of the late Dr. Barnardo as a Nonconformist. "He is glad to state that Dr. Barnardo was a member of the Church of England, and was in the time of Bishop Walsham How a licensed reader in the East End of London." Members of all churches will gladly join in the national memorial to the Children's Friend.

The Bishops of Manchester, Carlisle, and Wakefield, with Bishop Mitchinson and several Nonconformist leaders, are expected to take part in the thanksgiving meeting of the Bible Society, to be held at the Albert Hall on Nov. 7.

The Argyll Motors, Limited, 163, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have just received an order for one of their 4-cylinder cars from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.



AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA: MESSRS. MAPLE'S STAND.

Messrs. Maple's stand is one of the attractions of the Electrical Exhibition, and numerous artistic electric-light fittings are shown in it. Notable among the exhibits is the Illuminated Table-Cloth, which is destined to do away with the flexible cord that is so often a nuisance, and should be seen by all interested in dinner-table decoration.

pointed out that the poverty of the clergy is one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the progress of the Church. If sufficient money could be raised, he could request an aged incumbent to retire on a pension. In many cases the clergyman was anxious to do so, but, of course, could not consent

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In conformity with the request of the Berkefeld Filter Company, I have had the powers of their Filters tested by an experienced chemical expert, in order to determine if lead contained in water could be removed by their Filters. On submitting a drinking water containing lead to the action of the "Berkefeld" Filter, this lead was found to be removed. If lead exists in a state of true solution no Filter will remove it from water, but if such water be treated first with chalk (to remove acidity) the "Berkefeld" Filter will yield lead-free water. As lead is ordinarily represented in many waters, it will be removed by these Filters; where lead is present in a certain form—lead nitrate, for example—the Filter will not remove the impurity, but it will do so if the water is first treated with chalk. How much lead a water may contain depends on the character of the water, and also on the length of time it has lain in contact with, say, a leaden pipe.

At the least it is important and interesting to note that, from certain waters, without chalk treatment, lead is undoubtedly removed by the "Berkefeld" Filters.

ANDREW WILSON.

# WATSON'S

# Nº10

MAY BE  
OBTAINED WITHIN

## WATSON'S WHISKY

*"An' I've left ma siller  
in ma breeks!"*



# Nº10



## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA—CONCERTS.

The second week of the autumn opera season at Covent Garden has proved at least as interesting as the first, and suggests that certain opinions popular among musical amateurs must needs be revised. Who would have thought, for example, that there was life in "Il Trovatore"? Most of us were of opinion that, in vulgar parlance, it was as dead as mutton, and we were agreed, moreover, that it was quite unpalatable. But, for all our theories, the old opera has drawn two considerable houses, and the familiar airs that some of us were hoping to forget have been greeted with almost extravagant applause, and this in spite of the fact that the tenor, Signor Biel, is by no means a great artist. For our own part, we are compelled to remark that we find his voice deficient in quality and his acting remarkably like the burlesque to which extravagant melodrama tends. To this objection it may be replied that Manfredo is not a man in the serious sense of the term, but a mere stage creation, and that Signor Biel cannot put life where no life could thrive. At the same time, it must be admitted that Signor Stracciari gave a much better rendering of the part of the Conte di Luna. Signora Buoninsegna, in the part of Eleonora, towered over her devoted lover in more than a merely physical sense, while Madame de Cisneros sang the music allotted to Azucena with distinction, and gave to the acting of



Photo, Cribb.

A REPAIR-SHIP IN NEED OF REPAIR: H.M.S. "ASSISTANCE," OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, ON THE ROCKS NEAR GIBRALTAR.

The repair-ship "Assistance" ran aground in Tetuan Bay on the 12th of this month. Her position was made very serious by the boisterous weather. The vessel is of 6400 tons displacement and 4000 h.p., and was commissioned in February last. She carries a complete installation of tools and appliances to fit her for her position as repair-ship to the Fleet. She is the only ship of her class owned by the British Navy.

the part all the emphasis that was possible, and rather more of it than was necessary.

In "La Tosca" the artists engaged at Covent Garden could hardly be excelled by any company that the spring season knows. The Scarpia of Sammarco remains one of the finest performances in the repertory of a really distinguished artist, while Madame Giachetti's rendering of the part of La Tosca is sufficient to justify the high position she takes at Covent Garden. Signor de Marchi, who is, we believe, the original Cavaradossi of the opera, is no whit behind his gifted associates; and Signor Puccini, who was called to receive the plaudits of the audience when "La Tosca" was given for the first time last week, may well be proud of his interpreters.

Another opera that has been presented with the close attention to detail and remarkable personal achievement that are associated with the earlier season, is "Aida." Here Signor Zenatello as Radames, Stracciari as Amonasro, and Didur as Ramfis, challenge comparison with Caruso, Scotti, and Plançon, and through their endeavours this most theatrical of operas makes the deepest possible impression. "Rigoletto" has been given with Melba as Gilda, and Stracciari as the Jester, a performance full of distinction, which served to introduce yet another gifted tenor in the person of Signor Giorgini.

Signor Puccini is busy rehearsing "Madame Butterfly," which is to be given next week, and, with fine weather, large audiences, and a certain sense of enthusiasm

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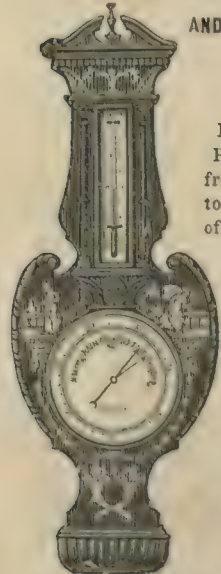
Rehearses many sentences and hundreds of words, including the following: "Cock-a-doo, Dinah's lost her shoe, the cat is on the mat, what shall we do?" "All the girls are away to school, scratch Polly!" "Scratch little Polly, love!" "Polly's a darling!" "Shall Polly do the cake walk?" "Polly want a bit, give Polly her tea!" "You faggot, I will beat you, Sophy!" "Mrs. Macdermott, I want my dinner!" "I want my tea!" "Hello, are you working? How are you?" "What does the dog say? Bow-wow-wow!" "What does the cat say? Mew, meow, meow!" "Come here, Tiny, where's your tea?" "Not for Joe, not for Joe, not for Joseph!" "Polly's a beauty; give us a kiss!" "Off you pop, hop it, come on!" "Good night, my pet!" "Good morning; where's Polly's cup of tea?" "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!" "Polly wants her corn, old girl!" and many others too numerous to repeat.

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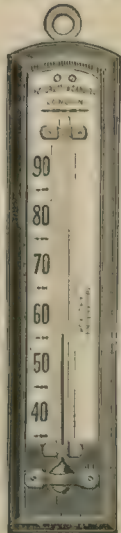
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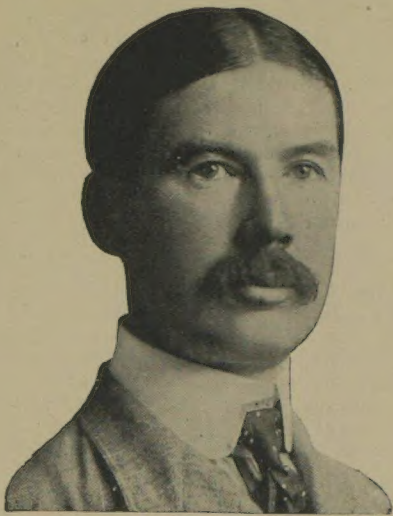
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I have now used the Cap for a little over three months, and my photograph enclosed herewith will show you the results I have obtained. I mailed this photograph home to my wife in Boston, and her surprise at noting the growth of hair on my head will perhaps be appreciated by quoting from her letter: "Your picture came in this morning, but how strange it seems. Are you wearing a wig or has the Cap really made your hair grow in again?"

Although I appreciate the honour of getting the gold medal on my own invention, yet I am frank to say that I have derived more satisfaction from having my hair restored than receiving the medal.

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We have no agents, and no one is authorised to sell, offer for sale, or receive money for the Evans Vacuum Cap. All Caps are sold under the Bank's guarantee, and all money is sent direct to the Jefferson Bank.

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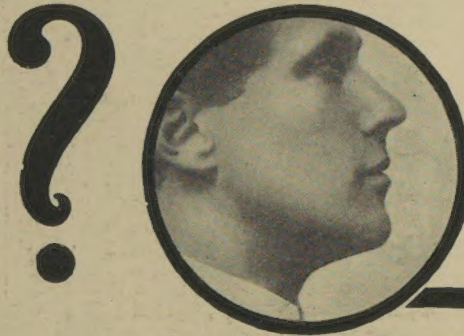
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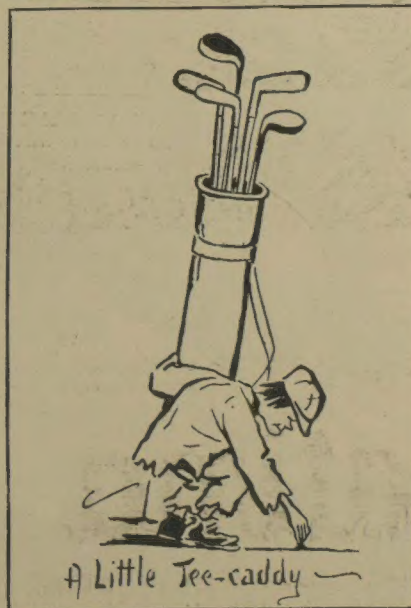
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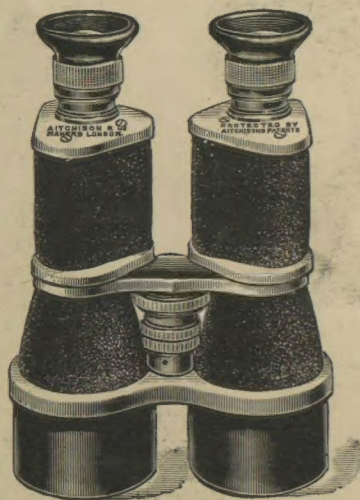
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Messrs. James Willing, Junior, Limited, newspaper advertisement contractors, have removed their West End branch from Piccadilly to 73, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 12, 1899), with a codicil, of Mr. GEORGE WATKINSON, of The Grange, Lightcliffe, near Halifax, wool merchant, who died on Aug. 30, has been proved by the Rev. George Watkinson and Samuel Lord Watkinson, the sons, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £453,537. The testator gives £35,000, in trust, for each of his daughters Ethel Mary and Alice Helena; £500 to Mary Patchett Godfrey; and the residue of his property, in equal shares, to his two sons.

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1902) of Mr. FRED GREENWOOD, of Hazel Bank, Daisy Hill, Bradford, who died on Aug. 8, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Adelaide Ann Greenwood, his son, John Russell Greenwood, and Benjamin Bottomley, the value of the estate being sworn at £126,849. The testator gives £200 to his wife; £200 to his son, John Russell; £100 to Benjamin Bottomley; and £100 each to his children Edith, Lillian, and Frederick. During the widowhood of Mrs. Greenwood £500 per annum is to be paid to her, £200 per annum to his son John, and £100 per annum to his other three children; but should she again marry she is to receive £250 per annum, and £275 per annum is to go to his son John, and £150 per annum to his daughters Edith and Lillian, and £175 to his son Frederick. Subject thereto the residue is to accumulate until the decease of Mrs. Greenwood, when it is to be equally divided among his four children.

The will (dated June 11, 1903) of Mr. JAMES DAVIS TAYLOR, of The Oaks, Ditton Hill, a partner in the firm of Tenant, Sons, and Co., 9, Mincing Lane, who died on Aug. 18, was proved on Oct. 10 by John Cornock

Taylor, the brother, and Gerald Cornock Taylor, the nephew, the value of the estate being £102,962. The testator gives £500, the use of his residence and effects, and the income for life from £48,000 to his wife, Mrs. Emmeline Clare Taylor. On her decease a sum of £50,000 and the leasehold premises, The Oaks, with an insurance for £5000 thereon, are to be held in trust to pay one moiety of the income thereof to his brother John for life, and, subject thereto, as to two fifths each to his nephews, Gerald and Clive, and one fifth to his niece Violet. The ultimate residue he leaves to his brothers and sisters in equal shares.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1896) of Mr. ALFRED HENRY MIDWOOD, of Woodside, Birkdale, and late of A. H. Midwood and Co., Ltd., Manchester, has been proved by Mrs. Grace Caroline Midwood, the widow, Walter Henry Midwood, the son, and James Morley, the value of the estate being £73,413. The testator leaves all his property, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated July 27, 1905) of MISS MARY ELIZABETH WILSON, of 8, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Aug. 25, was proved on Oct. 10 by Geoffrey Remington Wilson, Harold Remington Wilson, Thomas Raffles Bulley, and David Bell McLaren, the value of the property being £49,142. The testatrix gives £3000 to her friend Miss Euphemia Taylor; £1000 to her friend Miss Phæbe Taylor; £100 each to the General Hospital, the Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Homœopathic Hospital, Tunbridge Wells; £100 each to Thomas R. Bulley and David B. McLaren; and legacies to servants. The residue of her property she leaves, in trust, to pay £200 per annum each to her brother Thomas Wilson and his wife, Jessie; and the remainder of the



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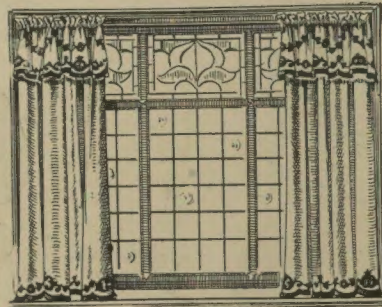
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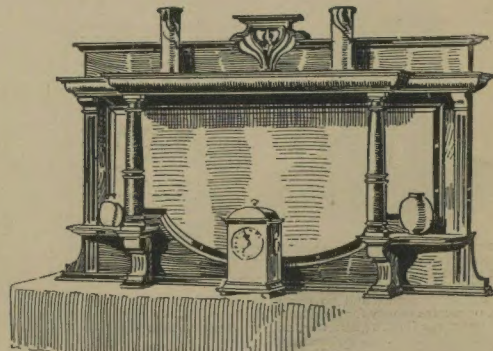


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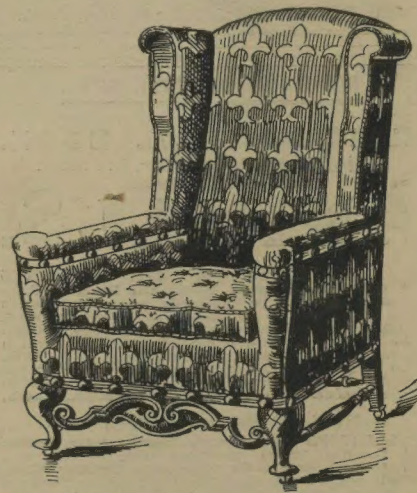
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UNSHRINKABLE  
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# BILE BEANS BANISH INDIGESTION

## A Remarkable Experience.

### SOLEMN DECLARATION.

9 years from Indigestion and Biliousness, which so debilitated her system that prayers for her recovery were offered up in three places of worship.

### MRS. OSMOND'S CASE.

"I, Elizabeth Osmond, married woman, residing at 101, West Street, Bedminster, Bristol, in the County of Gloucester, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows—

"I suffered from excruciating pains and noises in the head, was a chronic victim to biliousness and indigestion for nine years, was unable to eat food, and found it absolutely impossible to obtain sleep owing to the racking pains in my head. My tongue used to be coated quite a quarter of an inch, and I lived only on milk-and-water with a little brandy added. My condition was so bad that I scarcely knew what I was doing, and at times feared that ultimately I should lose my reason.

"When I fully described my sufferings to the doctors attending me, they came to the same conclusion that I did—namely, that something was forming inside my head which would prove fatal to me unless an operation was performed. Having duly considered the seriousness of my case, I agreed to go under the Röntgen Rays, so that the doctor might be able to diagnose the exact position of the trouble.

"After I had been thoroughly examined by the doctor under the Röntgen Rays, I was given medicine which made me feel very bad indeed. I was so precarious that prayers for my recovery were offered up in three places of worship in this district. A friend told me of some remarkable cures wrought by a vegetable medicine called Bile Beans, and as a last hope I thought I would give this medicine a fair trial. I bought a

box, took some of the Beans, and soon found that the noises and pain in the head showed signs of abatement.

"I continued to take the Beans for three months, and day after day I noticed an improvement in my condition—slight at first, but gradually more and more marked. Finally I found that my appetite was returning, the pains in my head had disappeared, I suffered no longer from indigestion and biliousness, could take my food and get about, and I do solemnly and firmly believe that my restoration to health has been wholly and solely effected by my perseverance in taking Bile Beans. I conscientiously believe that were it not for having taken this wonderful medicine I would not have been alive to-day to make this solemn attestation of my cure.

"And I make this solemn declaration for the purpose of publication, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

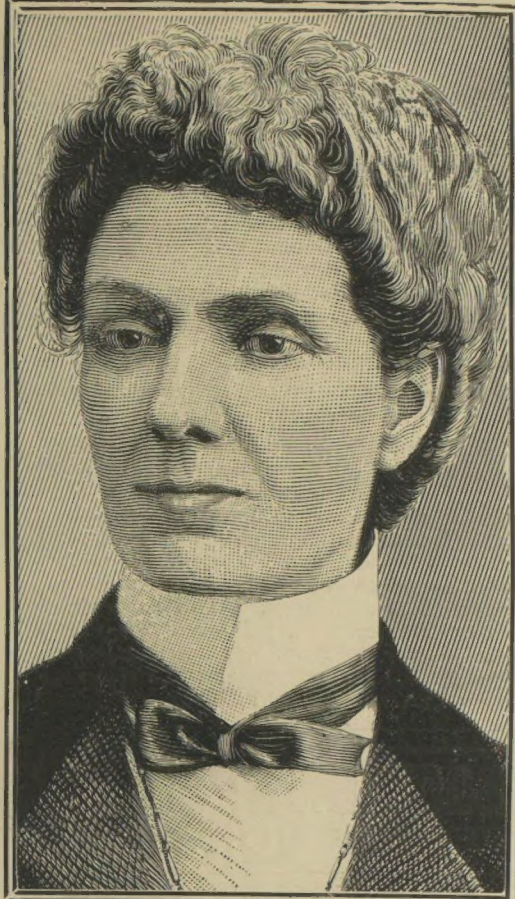
"(Signed)

"This is the mark X of Elizabeth Osmond."

"Declared by the said Elizabeth Osmond, the deponent, at Bristol, this ninth day of May, 1905, the contents of this, her affidavit, having been first read over and explained to her by me, and she appeared to perfectly understand the same, and signed the same by making her mark in my presence.

"EDWARD E. BARNARD,

"Commissioner for Oaths."



Bile Beans are the safest family medicine, and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Debility, Liver Troubles, "Bad Breath," Indigestion, Biliousness, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and Female Ailments, and ward off Colds, Liver Chill, and Influenza.

Obtainable of all Medicine Vendors, or post free from the Sole Proprietors, The Bile Bean Co., 4, Red Cross Street, London, E.C., on receipt of price, 1s. 12d. per box; or large family size (containing three times quantity small size), 2s. 9d. Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes only—never loose.

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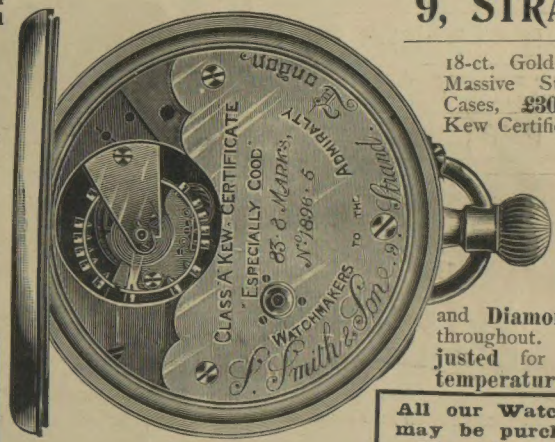
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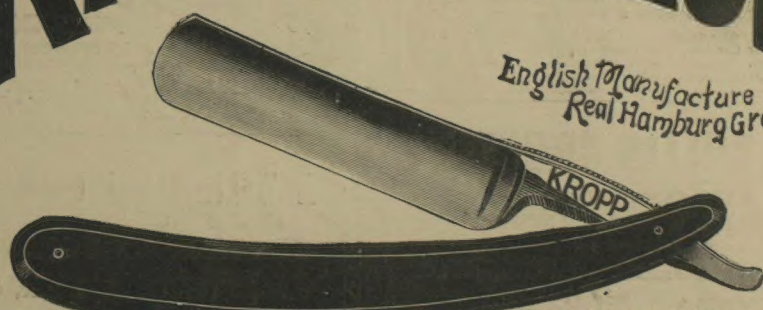
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income between their children. On the decease of her brother, the whole is to be divided among his children.

The will (dated June 19, 1902) of GENERAL RICHARD BATESON, C.V.O., of The Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, for many years Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge, and Deputy Ranger of Hyde Park, who died on Sept. 11, was proved on Oct. 7 by the Hon. George Nicholas de Yarbrough Bateson, the nephew, and Walter Randolph Fitzroy Farquhar, the value of the property being £43,155. The testator gives £1000 to his niece Catherine, Lady Grogan; £1000 and his shares in the Alliance and Dublin Gas Company, to his grand-nephew, Sir Edward Ion Grogan, Bart.; £200 to Walter R. F. Farquhar; £200 per annum to his sister-

in-law, the Hon. Florinda Bateson; and legacies to servants. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to his nephew, George N. de Y. Bateson.

The will and codicil of MR. EDWARD THORNTON BERRY, of Rockfield, Arlington Road, Eastbourne, and late of 66, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, who died on July 13, have been proved by Mrs. Emily Ada Berry, the mother, and Joseph Proctor Russell, the value of the estate being £27,301. The testator gives £500 to his nurse, Mercy Martha Etherington Weekes; and under the provisions of the will of his father, the late Mr. Thomas Berry, he charges the property at Worksop, with the payment of £1500 per annum for twenty-one years from the date of his death, to his daughter,

Ethel Mary Thornton Berry. All other his estate and effects he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his daughter Joyce Margaret.

The will (dated Nov. 8, 1895), with a codicil, of MRS. SARAH ANN ROSIRON, of Spring Bank, Edgworth, Lancashire, who died on Sept. 5, has been proved by Mrs. Alice Anne Ainsworth, the daughter, Malcolm Keith, and William Woodcock, the value of the estate being £25,505. The testatrix gives her residence and furniture to her daughter; £250 to Malcolm Keith; and £50 to William Woodcock. The residue of her property she leaves, in trust, for her daughter and her issue.

## FOR WOMEN.

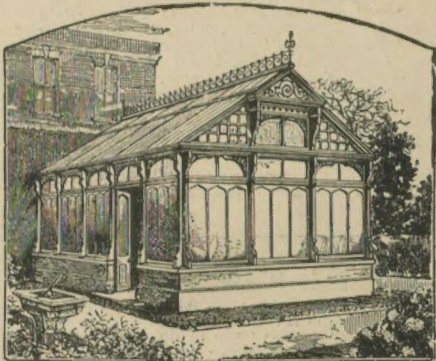
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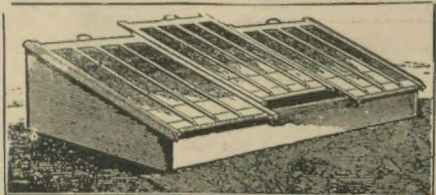
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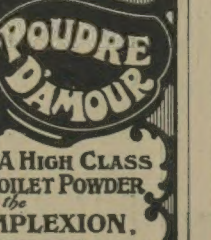
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